



BOROUGH OF STRETFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1937

Including the report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
TALBOT ROAD,
STRETFORD.



BOROUGH OF STRETFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1937

Including the report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
TALBOT ROAD,
STRETFORD.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30144176>

I N D E X .

Abatement of Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	121—123
Accidents, Prevention of	...	...	...	...	...	110
Ambulance Facilities and Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	22, 144
Ante-Natal Service	...	...	...	...	...	44
Ante-Natal Work, Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	47, 48
Area and Acreage	...	...	...	...	...	12
Artificial Light Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	55—57
Bacteriological Examinations for Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	104
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	122, 129
Births and Birth Rates	...	...	...	...	...	12, 18, 19
Births attended by Midwives	...	...	...	..	...	49—53
Blindness, Prevention of	...	...	...	...	...	106
Blind Persons Act	...	...	...	...	...	110
Causes of Death at Various Age Periods and in Wards	...	...	...	...	...	17
Chemical Work	...	...	...	...	...	88
Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report	...	...	...	...	...	118—144
Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report to the Watch Committee	...	...	...	...	...	145—148
Child Welfare, etc., Centres, Attendances and Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	33
Clinics and Treatment Centres	...	...	...	...	...	22, 23, 35, 36
Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	61
Comparative Table of Life Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	19
Compensation to Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	53
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	124
Common Lodging Houses, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	68
Consultant Service	...	...	...	...	...	43, 45, 46, 48
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	121
Deaths and Death Rates	...	...	...	...	...	12, 13, 17

INDEX—continued.

Density of Population	16
Dental Treatment for Mothers and Pre- School Children	36
Diphtheria Immunisation	91, 92
Disinfection	105
Disinfestation	66, 67, 139
Doctor's Fees—Payment of	51
Drainage and Sewerage	60, 121—123
Drains, etc., Tested	123
Dried Milk and Other Foods—Distribution of	33, 34
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	69, 70, 122, 137, 146
Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act	88
Food—Inspection and Supervision	82, 129—134
Food Premises and Inspections	135
General Practitioner, Pre-Natal Service	44
Hackney Coach and Other Licences	145, 146, 148
Health Services (General)	22—26
Health Visitors; Work of	37
Hospital Accommodation	95—97
Housing	73—79, 126, 127
„ Inspections	73
„ Statistics	73—75
„ Survey	76—79
Houses Let in Lodgings	68
Immunisation	91, 92
Incidence of Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, and Puerperal Fever	102
Infant Mortality	13, 30—32
Infant Life Protection	25
Infectious Diseases	91—115, 139
Inspection and Supervision of Food	82—88
Inspection of Midwives	53
Legal Proceedings	126, 147

PAGE FOUR.

INDEX--continued.

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	24—57, 107, 108
„ „ „ „ Ladies' Volun-					
tary Committee	...	...	...	...	9
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	39—43
Meat, etc.	...	...	...	...	86, 87, 131—134
Medical Help Records	...	...	...	...	52
Midwives' Acts, Administration	...	...	...	...	49—53
„ Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	54
„ Fees, Payment of	...	...	...	...	53
„ Records, Received from	...	...	...	...	50—52
Milk & Dairies Acts & Orders	...	...	...	...	135, 136
Milk Samples and Results	...	...	...	...	83, 85
„ Supply	...	...	...	...	82
„ (Graded) Licences	...	...	...	...	85, 86
Mortuary	...	...	...	...	129
Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	105
Notification of Births and Still Births	...	...	...	...	26—29
Nuisances dealt with	...	...	...	...	63, 121—124
„ Notices Served	...	...	...	...	63, 125
Nursing	...	...	...	...	22
„ Homes—Registration	...	...	...	...	26
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	122, 136, 137
Officers	...	...	...	...	7, 8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	38
Orthopædic Treatment	...	...	...	...	26, 35
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	76—79
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	137, 138
Petroleum and Carbide Stores	...	...	...	...	145
Pre-Natal and Post-Natal Services	...	...	...	...	44
Product of 1d. Rate	...	...	...	...	12
Population	...	...	...	...	12
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	38
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	128
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	12

INDEX—continued.

Rats and Mice Destruction	128
Refuse Receptacles	140
„ Removal and Disposal	140—143
Registered Births	12, 18, 26—29
Registration of Milk Purveyors	82
Roll of Midwives	49, 50
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	60
Sanitary Conveniences	121
Sanitary Inspections	63, 125
Scavenging	140, 141
Schools Inspections	67, 68
Shops Acts	63—65, 139, 140, 147
Slaughter-houses	129, 130
Smoke Abatement, Observations	65, 66, 138, 139
Social Conditions	14, 15, 22
Stables	122
Staff	7, 8
Statistical Summary	12—19
Still-births	12
Stretford Memorial Hospital—Maternity Beds	53
Tents and Vans	127
Toddlers' Clinics	35, 108
Treatment of Pre-School Children	35
Tuberculosis	113—115, 139
„ New Cases and Mortality	113
Tuberculous Milk	85
Visits by Health Visitors	37
Vital Statistics	12, 13
Water Supply	60
Wards, Acreage, etc.	16
Watch Committee	145—148

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

E. H. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of
Maternity and Child Welfare Section; Medical
Supervisor of Midwives:**

BARBARA M. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

T. P. SEWELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(appointed 1st October, 1937).

Dental Officer:

R. BRADBURY, L.D.S.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector; Cleansing Superintendent;
Hackney Coach Inspector; Inspector under the Petroleum Acts;
Inspector under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.**

S. MASSEY, C.R.S.I., M.INST.P.C.,
Certified Meat Inspector.

Assistant Inspectors:

T. E. BOWKER, C.R.S.I.,
Certified Meat Inspector.

H. WRIGLEY, C.S.I.B., A.M.INST.P.C.

A. GILLIBRAND, C.S.I.B.,
Certified Meat Inspector.

W. H. TOMLINSON, C.S.I.B.
Certified Meat Inspector.

W. L. BARNSELY, C.S.I.B.,
Certified Meat Inspector.

Miss E. McGARVIE, C.R.S.I.

Meat Inspector:

A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.B.,
Certified Meat Inspector.

Health Visitors:

Mrs. S. RIDGWAY, Certified Midwife.	Miss E. M. COOMBES, S.R.N.,* Certified Midwife.
Miss A. MILNE, S.R.N.,* Certified Midwife. Sanitary Inspector's Certifi- cates of the Royal Sanitary Institute and of the R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board. Health Visitor's Certificate.	Miss G. HAMMOND, S.R.N.,* Resigned 28th August, 1937. Certified Health Visitor. Certified Midwife.
Miss A. PARRY, S.R.N.,* Certified Health Visitor. Certified Midwife.	Miss F. GARNER, S.R.N.,* Certified Health Visitor. Certified Midwife.

* Also employed as School Nurses.

Municipal Midwives.

Mrs. N. IBBERSON.	Miss F. COTTERILL.
Mrs. R. PONTEFRACT.	Miss M. E. MURDOCK.
Miss J. A. B. BUTTERS.	Miss M. A. THOMPSON.

Chief Clerk:

STEPHEN DUNCAN, C.R.S.I.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Ophthalmic Surgeon	H. V. WHITE, M.C., M.D.
Aural Surgeon (part time) :	E. S. BURT HAMILTON, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon :	HARRY PLATT, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Consultant Obstetrician :	C. P. BRENTNALL, M.C., M.B.
Consultant Pathologist :	C. E. JENKINS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

LADIES' VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Patroness:

THE MAYORESS OF STRETFORD.

President:

Councillor Mrs. A. M. BAGLEY.

Vice-Presidents:

Coun. Lady ROBINSON, Mrs. F. W. BATES, Dr. B. M. KNIGHT.

Convenors:

Mrs. CATTERALL, Mrs. NICOLL, Mrs. THORPE.

Chairman:

Mrs. KERSHAW.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. BOWKER.

Committee:

Mrs. Ashurst, Mrs. Ayres, Mrs. Allcock, Mrs. Bannister, Mrs. Bowker (Jnr.), Mrs. Buglass, Nurse Carberry, Nurse Coombes, *Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Evans, Nurse Garner, Mrs. Gatcliffe, Mrs. Geldart, Miss Geldart, Mrs. Grange, *Nurse Hammond, Mrs. Harper, *Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Holcroft, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Jones, Nurse Milne, Miss Morris, Nurse Parry, Mrs. Rastall, Nurse Ridgway, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Speakman, Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Thorpe, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Woods.

*Resigned during year.

Executive Committee:

Coun. Mrs. Bagley, Coun. Lady Robinson, Mrs. Bates, Dr. Knight, Mrs. Catterall, Mrs. Nicoll, Miss Radcliffe, Mrs. Kershaw, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Rohleder, Nurse Milne, Mrs. Thorpe.

Hon. Treasurer:

Miss A. RADCLIFFE.

Hon. Secretary:

Mrs. R. J. ROHLEDER.

Asst. Hon. Secretary:

Miss HOLT.

Hon. Auditor:

S. R. JOHNSON, Esq., A.I.M.T.A.

Bankers:

Martins' Bank Limited.

SECTION A

Statistics and Social
Conditions of the
Area

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Area (Statute Acres)	3,530
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1937	59,690
(Census, 1931)	56,791
(Census, 1921)	46,535
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937)	
according to Rate Books	16,676
Number of Inhabited Houses (census 1931) ...	13,610
Persons per acre	16.8
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers	
(census 1931)	14,705
Rateable Value	£527,327
Product of 1d. Rate	£2,077

VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUT- WARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

					Total	M.	F.	
Live births	{	Legitimate ...	...	...	716	363	353	
		Illegitimate ...	...	...	43	21	22	
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		Total ...	...	...	759	384	375	
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...								12.7
Still births	...	...	...	...	38	17	21	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...								47
Deaths	...	...	...	...	729	369	360	
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...								12.2

When the crude death rate of 12.2 per thousand population has been adjusted by the use of the comparability factor of 1.10 supplied by the Registrar General, a death rate of 13.4 per thousand population is obtained, which is statistically comparable with the death rate for England and Wales of 12.4 per thousand.

Deaths from puerperal causes—

Puerperal sepsis	...	1	Death rate per 1,000
Other puerperal causes	...	2	total (live and still)
		—	births.
Total	...	...	3.76

(See page 40)

Death rate of Infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	59
-----------------------------------	-----	----

(See page 16)

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	54
-----------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	----

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	139
---------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... 107

Deaths from Measles (all ages)... nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough
(all ages) 3

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2
years of age) 6

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 59,690 as estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1937.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

A large variety of industries is carried on in the area, of which the following list is a summary—

Sanitary Engineers, Smallware Manufacturers, Jam Manufacturers, Manufacturing Chemists, Motor Car Agents and Engineers, Oxygen Manufacturers, Electrical Engineers, General Builders' Contractors, Bonded and General Warehouses, Flour Millers, Electrical Wire and Cable Manufacturers, Ship Repairers and Engineers, Imperial Chemical Industries, Iron and Steel Merchants, Constructional Engineers, Chemical Manufacturers, Manufacturers of Edible Oils and Fats, Reclaimed Rubber Manufacturers, Lard Manufacturers, Furniture Manufacturers, Brass Founders and Engineers, Cattle Cake Manufacturers, Bakers, Maltsters, Printers, Patent Medicine Manufacturers, Carpet Manufacturers, Roof Felting and Paint Manufacturers, Timber Importers.

The unemployment figures supplied by the local Employment Exchange shew that approximately 1.8% of the male population over 18 years of age, and 3.7% of the females were wholly unemployed during the year 1937, as compared with a total of 3% in 1936 and 4% in 1935.

The number of persons who were in receipt of public assistance (outdoor relief) and the total amount of outdoor relief paid to Stretford residents during each of the last three years, is given below. This information has been kindly supplied by Mr. V. G. Graham, Clerk to the Guardians' Committee, Barton-upon-Irwell Area—No. 14.

Year	Applicants			Persons			Amount		
							£	s.	d.
1935	...	1,074	...	2,664	...	13,301	8	5	
1936	...	1,043	...	2,430	...	14,179	18	11	
1937	...	953	...	2,035	...	18,269	9	9	

There have been no special noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity in the Borough during the year, nor any conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health. There is no evidence that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults, but this statement must not be interpreted complacently. Whenever there is evidence of poverty, it is right to assume that the families affected are unable to obtain the necessary amount of the right kind of food, deprivation of which may not make itself obvious until the individual has to face some crisis. This aspect of nutrition is of particular importance in connection with such problems as maternal mortality, still births, and neo-natal mortality—(see page 31).

TABLE OF WARDS, ACREAGE, POPULATION, DENSITY OF POPULATION,
BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE.

WARD.	ACREAGE	POPULA- TION	PERSONS PER ACRE	BIRTH RATE		DEATH RATE		Infant Mortality per 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	1937	1937	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Stretford ...	612	9179	15.0	13.3	12.6	15.3	13.4	40	86
Longford ...	464	4808	10.4	11.9	9.7	11.4	10.3	52	43
Talbot N. ...	389	5760	14.8	11.8	12.6	13.0	11.2	44	14
Talbot S. ...	384	8499	22.1	9.3	11.1	11.8	9.6	—	63
Trafford ...	211	9357	44.3	10.3	10.4	14.4	13.3	20	82
Cornbrook	206	4580	22.2	15.8	12.0	16.2	15.9	69	73
Clifford ...	84	7667	91.3	12.7	11.8	13.0	14.9	61	66
Park A. ...	621	2994	4.8	16.0	14.3	12.1	10.0	20	23
Park B. ...	559	6846	12.2	16.7	19.5	9.4	9.6	26	52
The whole Borough	3530	59690	16.9	12.6	12.7	13.0	13.4	37	59

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS REGISTERED
DURING 1937.

Cause of Death	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.								Deaths in Localities at all ages.								Deaths in Public Institutions.		
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2 years.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 years & upw'ds.	Stretford Ward	Longford Ward.	Talbot North Ward	Talbot South Ward	Trafford Ward.	Cornbrook Ward.	Clifford Ward.		Park "A" Ward.	Park "B" Ward.
Scarlet Fever	1			1											1				1
Measles																			
Whooping Cough	3	1	1	1											1	2			1
Diphtheria	5		1	1	3								1	2	1	1			5
Influenza	28			1		1	2	13	11	7	1	1	4	4	1	3	1	6	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	4						2	1	1			1	1	1		1			3
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	2	2											1					1	2
Pulmonary																			
Tuberculosis	40					7	14	15	4	3	3	1	5	6	2	14	1	5	19
Other forms of																			
Tuberculosis	5					1	1	3					1	1	1	1		1	4
General Paralysis of																			
the Insane	4							3	1	1		2			1				4
Cancer	107						10	45	52	25	6	7	12	19	6	19	4	9	53
Diabetes	9						3	5	1	2	1	1		2	1	1		1	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	42							19	23	7	2	6	6	8	2	7	1	3	11
Heart Disease	169	3			1		10	34	121	25	10	15	18	30	19	31	9	12	79
Aneurysm	1								1							1			
Other circulatory																			
diseases	30					2		12	16	5	2	3	3	4	5	6		2	9
Bronchitis	18	2						9	7	1	1	2	3	4	3	3		1	7
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	44	4		2		4	4	23	7	9	1	5	4	8	2	8		7	14
Other respiratory																			
diseases	10							8	2		1	1	2	1	3		1	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	10						2	5	3		4	1		2		1		2	
Diarrhœa	6		6							3		1		1				1	
Cirrhosis of Liver	1							1					1						
Other Liver diseases ...	3							2	1		1			1		1			2
Other digestive diseases	15						1	8	6	3	1		3	1	1	2	3	1	5
Acute and Chronic																			
Nephritis	16					1	2	9	4	3	2	2	3	4	1	1			4
Puerperal Sepsis	1						1			1									1
Other Puerperal diseases	2						2					1		1					
Congenital Debility,																			
Premature Birth, etc.	30	30								5	3	2	2	5	5	2	3	3	14
Senility	35								35	11	4	1	1	8	5	3		2	15
Suicide	6						1	4	1	1			2	1	1	1			1
Other violent deaths ...	21	1	1	1		2	4	7	5	4	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	4	16
Syphilis	1							1							1				
Appendicitis	6						4	1	1	1		1	2		1		1		4
Ill defined	2							1	1			1			1				
Other Defined diseases ...	52	2					9	21	20	6	6	7	6	9	5	4	5	4	40
ALL CAUSES	729	45	9	7	4	18	72	250	324	123	50	65	82	125	73	115	30	66	326

BIRTHS.

On the Registrar General's figure of 759 *registered* births, a birth rate for the year of 12.7 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained.

Information as to 752 live births *notified* is contained on page 12.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar General is 729 (see Table on page 17).

430 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 33 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas; 332 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was therefore 729. Of this number 324 (or 43.7 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LIFE STATISTICS, 1937.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality Rate	
			All Causes	Typhoid & Para- Typhoid Fevers	Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Vio- lence					
	Live Births	Still Births										Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Rate of Deaths under 1 year	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total Births	
England and Wales...	14·9	0·6		12·4	0·00	—	0·02	0·01	0·04	0·07	0·45	0·54	5·8	58	3·23	3·11
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14·9	0·67		12·5	0·01	—	0·03	0·01	0·04	0·08	0·39	0·45	7·9	62	Not Available	
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000— to 50,000 at Census 1931)	15·3	0·64		11·9	0·00	—	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·42	0·42	3·2	55	Not Available	
London	13·3	0·54		12·3	0·00	—	0·01	0·01	0·06	0·05	0·38	0·51	12·0	60	"	
STRETTFORD	12·7	0·63		13·4	0·00	—	0·00	0·01	0·05	0·8	0·46	0·45	7·9	59	3·95	3·76

SECTION B

General Provision
of Health Services
for the Area.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are included on pages 7 and 8 at the beginning of the Report.

There have been no changes or developments in the services provided for

(a) Laboratory facilities.

(b) Ambulance facilities. Two motor ambulances belonging to the Corporation are under the control of the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector. An adequate service is available day and night primarily to deal with accidents and sudden illness, but sufficient also to deal with all cases of sickness other than infectious diseases.

Statistical information as to the use and cost of the Ambulance Service is given in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Infectious patients are removed in the motor ambulance of the Salford Corporation.

(c) Nursing in the Home. The District Nursing Service is provided by the Stretford War Memorial Red Cross Public Nursing Service, nurses from the Manchester District Nursing Institution being detailed for service in the Borough. During the year, 348 patients were attended by the district nurses, involving 12,945 visits.

No organised arrangements exist for the domiciliary nursing of infectious patients. This matter was referred to in the Report for the year 1936, as one likely to require consideration in the near future.

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

(e) Hospitals. There are no public hospitals in the Borough, and there has been no change in the accommodation afforded at the Stretford Memorial Hospital, which is the only voluntary hospital in the area.

Clinics and Treatment Centres—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Sessions held</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford.	Monday, 2 to 4-30 p.m. *Wednesday, 2 to 4-30 p.m. Thursday, 2 to 4-30 p.m.	} Corporation.
Sixth Street, Trafford Park.	Tuesday, 2 to 4-30 p.m.	
Public Hall, Stretford.	Wednesday, 2 to 4-30 p.m. Friday, 2 to 4-30 p.m.	

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT CLINIC.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9-30 a.m.	} Corporation.
--------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	----------------

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford.	Monday, 9-30 to 12 a.m. Saturday, 9-30 to 12 a.m.	} Stretford Education Committee.
Sixth Street, Trafford Park.	Monday, 2 to 4-30 p.m. Thursday, 9-30 to 12 a.m.	
Public Hall, Stretford.	Wednesday, 10 to 12 a.m.	

REMEDIAL EXERCISES AND AFTER CARE CLINIC.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford.	Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 4-30 p.m.	} Stretford Education Committee.
--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

TUBERCULOSIS.

County Tuberculosis Dispensary, 14, Derbyshire Lane, Stretford.	Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Last Monday in each month, 6-30 p.m.	} Lancashire County Council.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------

*Toddlers' Clinic commenced 17th November.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The general arrangements for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age have been fully detailed in previous reports.

During the year 1937 the service has been considerably expanded. As a result of the Circular 1550 from the Minister of Health, a 'Toddlers' Clinic has been established at Old Trafford which is to be followed by similar clinics at Stretford and Lostock when the new Health Centres are erected. An additional Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. T. P. Sewell) was appointed in October, 1937.

The inauguration of the domiciliary service of municipal midwives and the requirements of Circular 1620 from the Minister of Health on the Supervision of Midwives and of Circular 1622 on the subject of Maternal Mortality necessitated a reconsideration of the allocation of responsibility for the various aspects of the Maternity and Child Welfare services. As from 1st October, 1937, Dr. Barbara M. Knight was appointed Senior Assistant Medical Officer in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and Supervisor of Midwives under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The main development during the year has been the establishment of a whole-time salaried domiciliary service of municipal midwives in pursuance of the Midwives Act, 1936.

Six whole-time midwives were appointed and five of these commenced duty on 1st August, 1937. One midwife resigned her appointment before taking up her duties and a new appointment was made as from 11th October, 1937.

The midwives have been allocated to suitable areas of the Borough and each midwife is available by telephone.

A steam sterilizer has been installed at the Town Hall, and all dressings used by the municipal midwives are packed in metal drums and sterilized before use, and are delivered at the patient's house a few days before the expected date of confinement.

It is obvious that for some time it cannot be anticipated that all the midwives will be fully occupied, but for reasons which were adequately discussed when the Council's proposals were formulated for the establishment of this service, the requirements of the Act could not adequately be met with a smaller number.

At the end of the year 47 midwives were registered as having given notice of their intention to practise, 33 of whom were engaged as domiciliary midwives.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

There is no institutional provision within the Borough for mothers or children except the Galloway Homes, a Church of England organisation which accommodates 32 girls of school age.

Special institutions in the Borough are the Henshaw's Institution for the Blind and the Royal Schools for the Deaf.

Health Visitors.

There has been no addition to the staff of Health Visitors during the year. One new appointment was made to fill a vacancy created by resignation of a Health Visitor who had secured an appointment elsewhere.

Child Life Protection.

All the Health Visitors are appointed Infant Protection Visitors under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. At the end of the year there were 5 such children on the Register, all of whom were visited regularly and found to be satisfactorily housed and maintained.

Orthopædic Treatment.

A comprehensive scheme for the treatment of orthopædic conditions is fully reported upon in the annual report of the School Medical Officer, and precisely the same facilities are available for pre-school children as for school children. These include a Specialist Orthopædic Clinic held at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, in-patient treatment for short-stay cases at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and at the Biddulph Hospital of the Lancashire County Council for patients requiring prolonged treatment; and Remedial Exercises and After-care at the Council's Clinic held at the Trafford Public Hall.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

The inspection and supervision of registered nursing homes is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. An application for exemption from registration has been granted each year to the Stretford Memorial Hospital. The number of Homes on the register at December 31st, 1937, was 5.

Registration was granted to a medical practitioner in respect of one nursing home, making provision for two patients for X-ray and other forms of treatment. Three nursing homes were voluntarily closed and registration cancelled during the year.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.

Number of births (including still-births) notified	
within the 48 hours specified by the Act ...	433
Later than required by the Act	112
	— 545
Number of still-births notified	21
Number of births notified by midwives	523
" " doctors	16
" " parents	6
Number of births registered	521

Of the 545 notifications received of births occurring within the Borough, 44 were transferred to the Local Authorities of the areas in which the parents normally resided. Similarly there were inward transfers of 285 births originally notified to Authorities outside the Borough, making a net total of 786 notified births (752 live births and 34 still-births).

**Monthly Distribution of Notified Births, Adjusted by
Inward and Outward Transfers.**

January	...	...	...	...	76
February	...	...	...	...	68
March	...	...	...	...	63
April	...	...	...	...	57
May	...	...	...	...	59
June	...	...	...	...	76
July	...	...	...	...	72
August	...	...	...	...	54
September	...	...	...	...	74
October	...	...	...	...	64
November	...	...	...	...	57
December	...	...	...	...	66
					—
					786
					—

Of the 545 births occurring within the Borough—
150 occurred in the Stretford Memorial Hospital
93 occurred in Private Nursing Homes

There was a net total of 752 live births to parents resident in the Borough, as indicated by the following table shewing inward and outward transfers :—

Births occurring within the Borough				Deduct Outward Transfers			
	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total
Live ...	273	251	524	Live	21	23	44
Still ...	8	13	21	Still	—	—	—
Total	281	264	545	Total	21	23	44
Add Inward Transfers				Adjusted Totals			
	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total
Live	129	143	272	Live	381	371	752
Still	5	8	13	Still	13	21	34
Total	134	151	285	Total	394	392	786

The **inward transfers** comprised :—

Births in :—	Live Births	Still Births	Total
Park Hospital	188	7	195
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester ...	31	5	36
Withington Hospital, Manchester ...	11	—	11
Other Hospitals	5	—	5
Private Nursing Homes, Manchester ...	33	1	34
Private Houses	4	—	4
Totals ...	272	13	285

Final Distribution of Births into Wards.

						Live Births	Still Births	Total
Stretford	...	...	...	...	...	116	3	119
Longford	...	...	...	...	...	47	4	51
Talbot N.	...	...	...	...	...	73	—	73
Talbot S.	...	...	...	...	...	95	8	103
Trafford	...	...	...	...	...	98	5	103
Cornbrook	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	57
Clifford	...	...	...	...	...	91	5	96
Park A.	...	...	...	...	...	43	3	46
Park B.	...	...	...	...	...	134	4	138
						—	—	—
					Totals	752	34	786

In only 3 out of the 545 births occurring in the Borough the child was born before professional assistance could be obtained.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1937. CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	Under 1 month	1 mth.	2 mth.	3 mth.	4 mth.	5 mth.	6 mth.	7 mth.	8 mth.	9 mth.	10 mth.	11 mth.	Total under 1 yr.
Prematurity ...	15												15
Marasmus ...	1	1	2										4
Congenital Ht. ...	3												3
Congenital oblit. of Bile Ducts ...	1												1
Infantile Asthma ...	1												1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1												1
Malnutrition ...		2											2
Gastro-enteritis ...		2	1	2	2								7
Bronchitis ...			1							1			2
Broncho-pneumonia ...			1				1	1					3
Meningitis ...				1				1					2
Broncho-pne. and Pertussis ...					1								1
Hydrocephalus ...					1								1
Lobar pneumonia ...							1				1		2
TOTAL ...	22	5	5	3	4	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	45

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

The infant mortality rate for 1937 was 59 per 1,000 live births as compared with 37 in the previous year. From the Table on page 30 it will be observed that of the 45 deaths of children under one year of age, 22 occurred within one month of birth. The cause of death in these 22 cases is given in detail and illustrates that the neo-natal mortality represents the deaths of infants who have no chance of survival.

Prematurity. 15 deaths were due to prematurity :—

8 within 24 hours of birth

1 at 2 days old

1 at 6 days old

3 at 1 week old

2 at 2 weeks old

Marasmus caused one death, at 6 days.

Congenital Heart Disease was the cause of death in three cases :—

1 at 14 hours 1 at 3 days 1 at 1 week

Infantile Asthenia—one child died at 7 days.

Asphyxia Neonatorum. One child survived only 30 minutes.

Congenital Obliteration of bile ducts caused the death of one child at 3 weeks of age.

In the present state of our ignorance as to the factors responsible for the non-viability of these infants, the health services can do little to reduce this relatively high neo-natal mortality, which together with the still-births represents an unfortunate waste of child life. There is need for research into all the problems associated with still-births and neo-natal deaths but in the meantime the best hope for improvement lies in the fullest use of the ante-natal services available. The importance of ante-natal care of the mother is just as important for the protection of the unborn child as for the protection of the mother.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR CERTAIN TOWNS
OF OVER 25,000 POPULATION IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE
COUNTY OF LANCASTER, FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Name of Town						Infantile Mortality Rate
Accrington	...	...	...	...	...	57
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	...	...	...	...	62
Chorley	...	...	...	...	...	60
Darwen	...	...	...	...	...	51
Eccles	...	...	...	...	...	65
Farnworth	...	...	...	...	...	85
Heywood	...	...	...	...	...	97
Lancaster	...	...	...	...	...	66
Leigh	...	...	...	...	...	70
Lytham-St. Annes	...	...	...	...	...	56
Middleton	...	...	...	...	...	51
Nelson	...	...	...	...	...	30
Radcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	67
Rawtenstall	...	...	...	...	...	71
STRETFORD	...	...	...	...	...	59
Swinton and Pendlebury	...	...	...	...	...	61
Crosby	...	...	...	...	...	56

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The following statement gives some indication of the work carried out at the Centres during the year 1937 :—

No. of babies on the register at December 31st	1,392
No. of attendances recorded during the year ...	10,804
No. of sessions held	249
No. of children who received massage treatment	24
No. of massage treatments given	257
Attendances of expectant mothers at Clinics ...	449
Attendances of expectant mothers at Stretford Memorial Hospital	484

Consultations with Medical Officer :—

Infants	2,093
Mothers	368
*Toddlers	56

*Toddlers' Clinic commenced 17th Nov., 1937.

Distribution of Dried Milk and Foods—

No dried Milk or other foods are sold at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Prescriptions are given to Mothers attending centres for the necessary supplies by local chemists at special rates or, in necessitous cases, free of charge.

The various quantity of various foods issued was :—

Dried Milks and Foods.	Total (Lbs.)	
	Free	Special Price
Cow and Gate	592	3085
Humanised True Food	5	126
True Food Full Cream	1	181
Lactogen	84	150
Ostermilk	19	230
Prenatalac	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hemolac	3	58
Lactogal	3	14
Secway	12	—
Emulsion	191 $\frac{1}{4}$	400 $\frac{1}{2}$
Virol	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	548 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil and Malt	147 $\frac{1}{4}$	26
Virolax	7	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allenbury	—	255
Orange Juice	—	14
Haliborange	—	29
<hr/>		
Totals ...	1201 $\frac{3}{4}$	5161 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>		

Orders for the supply of fresh milk were given in respect of 179 necessitous cases, the cost of which was borne by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Treatment of Pre-School Children—

All the facilities afforded to school children are available for children of pre-school age. During 1937 children under school age who were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres included :—

	Children Attendances	
Inspection Clinic	111	164
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic ...	65	189
Orthopædic Clinic	12	19
Remedial Exercises and Massage ...	62	790
Tonsils and Adenoids : Operations...	18	—
Ophthalmic Clinic	35	63
Aural Clinic	30	31

Toddlers' Clinics.

A special clinic for “toddlers” was commenced at the Old Trafford Child Welfare Centres in November, 1937, and the attendance of 67 children up to the end of the year is very encouraging.

Similar clinics will be held at Stretford and Lostock when the new clinic premises are erected in these districts.

Orthopædic Treatment—

The Education Committee's Orthopædic Surgeon, Mr. Harry Platt, F.R.C.S., deals also with cases referred by the Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Centres.

During 1937, 12 children of pre-school age have been attended by Mr. Platt at the Orthopædic Clinic, and 62 have attended the Remedial Exercises Clinic. Cases requiring protracted Hospital Treatment are admitted to the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council. One pre-school child was admitted to this Institution during the year. (See page 26.)

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children.

Summary of Treatment given—

1.	Number who were—								
	(a) Inspected by the Dentist.								
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	
	Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	
	(b) Found to require treatment.								
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	
	Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	
	(c) Actually treated.								
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	
	Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	
2.	Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	
3.	Attendances—								
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	
	Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	
4.	Fillings—								
	Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
5.	Extractions—								
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,292	
	Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	
6.	Administration of General Anæsthetics for								
	Extraction ... 7 at Stretford Memorial Hospital								
	99 at Clinic								
7.	Other Operations—								
	Including impressions, dressings,								
	scaling, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	
8.	Supply of Dentures.								
	Number of dentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	
	Number of teeth supplied on den-								
	tures	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,807	

The amount expended on the provision of artificial dentures to expectant and nursing mothers during the year was £216 19s. 2d., towards which £137 5s. 9d. was recovered from patients.

Home visiting by Health Visitors.

Home visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Visits to expectant mothers—

	Successful	Unsuccessful
First visits	223	25
Subsequent visits	121	25

Visits to infants under 1 year
of age—

	Successful	Unsuccessful
First visits	724	272
Subsequent visits	1,138	494
Visits to children aged 1 to 5 years	2,912	1,150
Visits to investigate causes of death of children under 1 year of age	22	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total visits paid	5,140	1,966

Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia)
Regulations, 1926.

Seven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and three cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year.

Three of the cases notified were patients in the Stretford Memorial Hospital, and none of these proved to be cases of Puerperal Sepsis; three occurred in private nursing homes and four in the patients' own homes.

Four patients were removed to Ladywell Sanatorium, two from nursing homes, with definite symptoms of Puerperal Sepsis, one from her own home, with septic abortion, and one with influenza complicating confinement, the patient's husband also suffering from influenza at the same time. One patient was transferred from her home to Park Hospital with mastitis.

Of the three patients notified from the Stretford Memorial Hospital, the cause of the pyrexia was in one case a non-infectious wound of the perineum; in another case an incomplete abortion, and the third was a mild type of pyrexia which yielded to treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, three of which were referred for examination by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and all cases of inflammation of or discharge from the eyes are investigated and kept under observation. If required by the medical attendant, the Health Visitors are available to assist in the treatment of patients at home.

The following summary shews the condition of the eyes at the end of the year and it is satisfactory to note that in no case was the vision impaired.

The three patients treated at home, attended the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital as out-patients. In the other case both mother and child were admitted to the Royal Eye Hospital.

CASES			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Number Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
4	3 out patients M.R.E.H.	1	4	—	—	—

In addition, 30 infants with discharging eyes were dealt with by the Department, with satisfactory results in every case.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

(Registrar General's figures.)

Year	STRET福德		England & Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1924	2	2.76	3.90
1925	3	2.68	4.08
1926	4	6.89	4.12
1927	4	4.13	4.11
1928	2	1.30	4.42
1929	5	6.53	4.33
1930	5	6.23	4.40
1931	4	3.83	4.11
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The maternal mortality rate for the Borough, as compared with the rate for England and Wales, during the last 14 years, is given on page 39.

The rates for Stretford are those supplied by the Registrar General and must be accepted for purposes of comparison, but there is frequently some difficulty in reconciling the figures adopted by the Registrar General, with those recorded in the Department.

The maternal mortality rate for 1937 is calculated by the Registrar General on his classification of three deaths :—

one from puerperal sepsis and
two from "other puerperal causes."

Confidential reports were submitted to the Ministry of Health, on the deaths of six Stretford mothers. Five of these were investigated by the Medical Officer of Health, and one by the Medical Superintendant of Park Hospital.

The certified cause of death in the six cases investigated was :—

1. (1) bronchopneumonia, (2) asthma, pregnancy, abortion.
2. (1) ante-partum hæmorrhage, placenta prævia.
3. (1) myocardial degeneration, pleurisy, bronchitis, (2) parturition (Classified by the Registrar General as myocardial degeneration associated with child-bearing).
4. (1) empyema, lobar pneumonia, endometritis, (2) inevitable abortion.
5. (1) obstetric shock, post-partum hæmorrhage, retained placenta.
6. (1) myocardial degeneration, bacterial endocarditis, following premature labour.

As already mentioned only three of these deaths have been included in the Registrar General's classification, in calculating the maternal mortality rate for the Borough, of 3·76 for the year 1937, as compared with the rate of 3·11 for England and Wales. When the other three deaths associated with child-bearing are taken into account the maternal mortality rate of the Borough cannot be considered satisfactory. Having regard to the excellent services available, the position at the present time is disappointing. The services available are adequate and costly. It is therefore a matter for careful examination of all the factors in order to effect an improvement in the position.

In two cases investigated there was no evidence of antenatal care and in three other cases the condition of the patient before pregnancy was a definite factor prejudicial to safe confinement.

Circular 1622.

The Minister of Health in May, 1937, issued Circular 1622 to Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities, directing attention to the Report on Maternal Mortality which was issued following the special investigations into Maternal Mortality commented upon in the report for 1936.

The Minister pointed out that "it is important that the subject (of maternal mortality) should be regarded in its proper perspective. . . . The young married mother can be told with confidence that if she is in normal health and will take the ordinary and sensible precautions which her doctor or the medical staff at the ante-natal clinic advise, the risk she will run in childbirth need be no matter of anxiety."

The special investigations which were the subject of the Report were made in certain selected areas, including Stretford. Two of the Minister's Medical Officers, in January, 1936, made a comprehensive survey of the maternity services of the Borough. Subsequently an official letter was addressed to the Authority in which suggestions were made for improvement and extension of the maternity services. Attention was drawn "to the importance of the post-natal medical examinations of all women recently confined. . . .and of persuading the women concerned to avail themselves of the facilities provided for this purpose; and the Minister suggested that the Council should consider the extension of the present arrangements for post-natal examination."

The Circular 1622 proceeded to urge that each Maternity and Child Welfare Authority should give early consideration to the Report and the recommendations contained therein, and inform him of the action they propose to take.

Some of the Recommendations have been in practice in this Borough for some time, but have been reviewed in the light of the Report. The Recommendation that there should be representation of local organisations of medical practi-

tioners on the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, had already been anticipated by the co-option of a member of the Stretford Medical Society. Dr. A. W. Davison was nominated by that Society and he has been appointed a member of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and of the Sub-Committee.

At a subsequent interview between your Medical Officer of Health and Officers of the Ministry, any changes or extensions considered necessary or desirable in the Council's Maternity Services were discussed, including :—

1. The scope of the service of obstetric consultants.
2. Consultative ante-natal and post-natal clinics.
3. Routine ante-natal and post-natal clinics.
4. Maternity hospital accommodation and provision for patients requiring ante-natal care and treatment.
5. Emergency units ("flying squads") for treatment of maternity patients whose condition is too grave to justify removal to hospital.

Your Medical Officer of Health was assured that their investigation of the Services in Stretford had satisfied the Minister's medical officers that a real interest in maternity and child welfare is displayed by the Council and its officers and that there is in the Borough the basis of a comprehensive scheme, but that careful consideration should be given to the following matters.

Consultant Services.

The position of the Consultant Obstetrician in the maternity services should, in the Ministry's opinion, be more clearly defined. Dr. Brentnall's assistance is at present available to all medical practitioners in all cases of doubt or difficulty, either during the ante-natal period, at confinement or abortion, during the lying-in period, or in any case

of puerperal pyrexia. It was urged by the Ministry that in particular he should also be responsible for the clinical supervision of all maternity patients occupying beds subsidised by the Corporation in the Stretford Memorial Hospital; and that he should be more definitely concerned with the ante-natal service.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services.

Whilst the general practitioner pre-natal service is accepted as a useful contribution towards effective medical supervision of the expectant mother, the Ministry is not convinced that the scheme can permanently be anticipated to fulfil the needs of the service. The Minister's officers feel there is definite need for ante-natal and post-natal clinics to be conducted on child welfare centre premises, to supplement the general practitioner service and to link-up closely with the Obstetrician Consultant.

Emergency Units.

The organisation of Emergency Units on the lines indicated in the Circular and Report was discussed and your medical officer of health undertook to advise his Authority after consultation with the Consultant Obstetrician.

Maternity Accommodation.

The opinion was endorsed that to ensure the maximum benefits from the accommodation provided at Stretford Memorial Hospital, the method of reservation of beds should be revised and that priority should be given to patients requiring hospital treatment for medical reasons or on account of home conditions unsuitable for confinement.

Home Helps.

Whilst the difficulties of organising a service of home helps were appreciated it was suggested that such provision should be available in certain cases.

Domiciliary Visiting.

The multiplication of clinic sessions obviously reduces the time available for home visiting by health visitors and the Ministry was reminded of the proposal to appoint an additional health visitor-school nurse in 1938, following consideration of Circular 1550 in 1936.

Ancillary Services.

The Council's scheme for safeguarding nutrition of mothers by supplying milk is satisfactory, but the possibility should not be overlooked that, in some instances, MEALS rather than milk alone are necessary.

The scheme for dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers is recognised as satisfactory and valuable, though there is difficulty in limiting the service to women who are actually "nursing" or "expectant" at the time treatment is required.

After consideration of the Circular and Report, together with the views expressed by the Minister's Officers, the following Recommendations were adopted by the Council.

1. That Dr. C. P. Brentnall be requested to extend his services as the Council's Consultant Obstetrician, so as to include :—
 - (a) Clinical supervision of all patients in "Council beds" at the Stretford Memorial Hospital.
 - (b) Attendance at Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics to be held at the Old Trafford Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.
 - (c) Advice to the Medical Officer of Health, when required, in the confidential investigation of each maternal death in the Borough.

2. That Dr. E. A. Gerrard, Hon. Assistant Obstetric Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, be invited to accept appointment as (additional) Consultant Obstetrician to the Council to work along with Dr. C. P. Brentnall.
3. That an Ante-natal Clinic be established at the Old Trafford Centre, to be attended each week by Dr. Knight and at regular (say monthly) intervals by Dr. Brentnall.
4. That the establishment of similar Clinics to serve the Stretford and Lostock areas be considered when the two new Health Centres are opened in those parts of the Borough.
5. That the St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, be requested to submit proposals for the organisation of "Emergency Units," for consideration by the Council.
6. That the Council should review the arrangements for reserving maternity beds at the Stretford Memorial Hospital.

Ante-Natal Work—

Ante-natal supervision of a general character is conducted by the Assistant Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Centres.

The General Practitioner Pre-natal Service should be considered the pivot of the Maternity Services of the Borough and the following statement indicates the expansion of this Service during the last seven years.

No. of Examinations of women referred by certified midwives to general practitioners participating in the Scheme.	Pre-Natal	Post-Natal
1931	17	1
1932	105	12
1933	119	30
1934	130	20
1935	131	4
1936	220	14
1937	271	13

Records received from Midwives shewed that at least 153 patients were referred by them for examination by the patient's own doctor but reports from practitioners were received in respect of only 122 of these.

Summary of Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services.

	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Number of Ante-Natal and Post-Natal <i>attendances</i> at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year ...	449	155
Number of <i>women</i> who attended at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year	180	118
Number of <i>attendances</i> at Stretford Memorial Hospital during the year ...	484	—
Number of <i>women</i> who attended the Stretford Memorial Hospital during the year	143	—

	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Number of mothers examined during the year, under the General Practitioner		
Pre-Natal Scheme	122	12
Number of examinations made	271	13

Every care has been taken in compiling the above figures, to avoid the inclusion of women under more than one heading, and it is reasonably safe to assume that no less than 445 mothers received some form of ante-natal supervision. The number presenting themselves for post-natal examination remains low, but this position is improving. The establishment of the municipal midwifery service under the Midwives Act, 1936, together with the regular Consultative Clinic service now available, is confidently expected to increase the scope of this service.

Consultant Service.

A Consultant Obstetrician is available, to advise and if necessary to carry out treatment, in any case of difficulty, at any stage of pregnancy, labour, or the lying-in period and for any post-natal condition likely to affect the health of the mother or to cause difficulty in a future confinement. The services of the Consultant Obstetrician and of the Pathologist were utilised on behalf of 62 patients during the year, as indicated below :—

Consultant Obstetrician :—

Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Ante-Natal	45
Complications at Confinement	4
Abortion	1
Post-Natal	6

Consultant Pathologist :—

Puerperal Pyrexia (vaccine)	1
Post-Natal (anæmia),	1

Midwives' Acts, 1902-1926.

By an Order of the Minister of Health dated, 31st March, 1930, the Urban District Council was constituted a Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives' Acts.

Roll of Midwives—

At the 31st December, 1937, the number of Certified Midwives who had given notice of intention to practise in the Borough was 47 (including 12 on the staff of the Stretford Memorial Hospital).

During the year 8 Certified Midwives gave their first notice of intention to practise in the Borough.

Number of cases in the Borough attended by Midwives :—

Place of Confinement	Number of cases attended by Midwives acting in the capacity of—		
	Midwife	*Maternity Nurse	Total
Stretford Memorial Hospital	63	87	150
Nursing Homes	21	72	93
Domiciliary—			
Municipal Midwives	17	27	44
Independent Midwives	118	140	258
TOTALS	219	326	545

*A woman whose name is on the Midwives Roll is acting as a MATERNITY NURSE when

- (1) a doctor has been engaged to deliver the patient, and
- (2) she has sent for him on the onset of labour, and
- (3) he arrives before she leaves the house, and
- (4) he continues to be in charge of and responsible for the case throughout the lying-in period.

Unless *all* these conditions are fulfilled a woman is acting as a midwife and is subject to all the Rules.

—Rule 1 (b) and (c) of the Central Midwives Board.

In the 219 cases attended by midwives within the meaning of the Rule quoted above, no doctors were engaged by the patients, but in 154 instances medical aid was summoned by the midwives to deal with “emergencies” as defined by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The nature of these emergencies is classified on page 52.

Births at Stretford Memorial Hospital—

150 births were attended by the staff of the Stretford Memorial Hospital, during the year. Of these, 63 were attended by nurses in the capacity of midwife, and 87 were attended as maternity nurses, i.e., with a doctor in attendance by previous arrangement. Medical help was summoned on account of “emergency” in 35 other cases.

Summary of Records from Midwives—

The following table gives the numbers of records of all kinds received from the certified midwives practising in the District :—

										1937
Records of										
Sending for medical help ... Stretford Memorial										
Hospital 35										
Nursing Homes 8										
Domiciliary 111										154
Still-births Males 3 }										
...Females 8 }										11
Deaths of Mother or Child...Mother 1 }										
...Child 7 }										8
Substitution of artificial for breast feeding										11
Liability to be a source of infection										9
Laying-out of dead										5

Records of Sending for Medical Help—

The statement on page 52 shows the number of records of sending for medical help received from certified midwives in 1937 and also indicates the nature of treatment given by the doctor concerned.

In 18 cases instrumental interference was considered necessary out of 50 cases in which there was abnormality during labour; whereas in 33 cases the doctor was summoned to repair damage already done.

Payment of Doctors' Fees for Medical Assistance in Emergency.

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, 114 claims were received from medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in cases of "emergency" as required by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The amount involved was £167 3s. 0d., of which £65 15s. 11d., was assessed by the Committee as recoverable from the patients concerned. Of this latter amount, £42 6s. 3d., was actually received and the remainder is being paid in instalments. In 33 cases, after consideration of the family circumstances, no charge was made on the patient.

No claim was received from the doctor in 35 instances, i.e., 22% of the cases in which medical practitioners were summoned by midwives. The patients made payment direct in these cases to the medical practitioners concerned.

Five claims were not in compliance with the requirements of the Act and were not eligible for payment.

As suggested by the Ministry of Health in Circular 617a, the Council refrain from exercising the power of recovery of fees paid to medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of infants. Eleven such cases occurred, seven claims only were received and in the other four, it is presumed that the doctors have been paid direct by the parents.

DETAILS OF RECORDS OF SENDING FOR MEDICAL HELP.

Condition for which Medical Assistance was sought	No.	Action by Doctor.		No Information. (i.e., no claim received from Doctor).
		Visits and Advice only (including Medicine).	Operative or Instrumental Treatment.	
1. Pregnancy.				
Albuminuria	1	1	—	—
Diarrhoea and Dizziness	1	1	—	—
Abortion	9	7	2	—
Bronchitis	2	2	—	—
Swelling in Legs	1	—	—	1
Severe Colic	1	1	—	—
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	4	3	—	1
Fœtal Distress	1	—	—	1
Blood Pressure	1	1	—	—
Uterine Contractions ..	1	1	—	—
Unsatisfactory condition of Patient	3	2	—	1
Inflammation of Veins ...	1	1	—	—
2. During Labour.				
Torn Perineum	33	—	30	3
Delayed Labour	36	13	12	11
Premature Labour	2	2	—	—
Abnormal Presentation ...	3	1	2	—
Born before Arrival	1	1	—	—
Breech Presentation	4	2	1	1
Uterine Inertia	6	3	3	—
Prolonged Labour	1	—	—	1
Unsatisfactory Condition of Patient	2	2	—	—
3. Lying-in.				
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	2	1	—	1
Involution of the Uterus	2	1	1	—
Excessive after-pains ...	1	1	—	—
Rise of Temperature ...	3	3	—	—
Shock	1	1	—	—
Inflammation of Breast ...	3	2	1	1
Retained Placenta	1	—	—	1
Varicose Veins	1	1	—	—
Pain in Groin	2	1	—	1
4. The Child.				
Phimosis	1	—	1	—
Spot on Neck	1	—	—	1
Cyanosis	3	1	—	2
Premature Baby	2	1	—	1
Discharge from eyes	11	4	—	7
Dyspnoea	1	1	—	—
Vomiting Blood	1	1	—	—
Oedema	1	1	—	—
Swelling in Temporal Bone	1	—	—	1
Unsatisfactory condition of child	2	2	—	—
Total	154	66	53	35

Payment of Midwives' Fees—

In 3 instances during the year the Committee have paid a fee of one guinea per case where the patient was unable to pay the midwife.

Supervision of Midwives—

The Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer are responsible for the inspection and supervision of midwives. The midwives are encouraged at all times to consult the medical officers in any difficulty and the Department is ready to assist them in every way possible. Midwives appreciate the mutual co-operation which almost entirely obviates the need for disciplinary action.

Compensation to Midwives.

No occasion arose during the year to compensate a midwife for loss of practice due to "suspension" on account of contact with infectious disease.

In 8 instances "compensation" was paid to midwives at the rate of 10/- per case, on account of the patient having been recommended for removal to hospital by her medical practitioner in accordance with the terms of the General Practitioner Pre-Natal Scheme.

Maternity Beds at the Stretford Memorial Hospital.

Of the 150 women admitted to the Stretford Memorial Hospital in 1937, 72 occupied beds subsidised by the council, and 78 non-council beds.

52 applications for admission to beds subsidised by the Corporation had to be refused. 66 applications for admission to non-council beds were also refused, 12 of these from persons residing outside the Borough.

Midwives' Act, 1936—

The whole-time service of salaried domiciliary midwives set up in accordance with the requirements of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936, commenced to operate on 1st August, 1937.

The Midwives arrange their work in pairs so that if the midwife who has been engaged is not available the case is passed on to the second midwife.

Each midwife has one day off duty per week and one week-end off duty in six weeks. A week-end comprises Saturday and Sunday in addition to the weekly day off. This arrangement of working in pairs is maintained whenever one midwife is off duty by allocating one of the other midwives to be on second call.

Each midwife is available by telephone at her place of residence.

Midwives Act, 1936.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Municipal Midwives appointed by the Corporation under the provision of the above Act, from 1st August to 31st December, 1937.

Midwife : Number	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Confinements	...	...	19	5	7	3	1	9	44
Miscarriages	...	...	2	1	—	1	—	1	5
Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	99	70	54	61	3	119	406
Unsuccessful Visits	...	...	16	5	1	1	1	14	46
Visits during lying-in period...			197	142	79	100	16	177	711
Post-Natal Visits	...	...	9	7	—	2	12	7	37
Other Visits	...	...	42	37	13	39	—	28	159
Attendances at Clinic	...	...	16	7	—	25	8	13	69
			400	274	154	240	41	368	1477

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

Regular sessions for Artificial Light Treatment, on the lines detailed in previous reports, have continued during the year. The following statements contain a brief summary of the work performed during 1937.

Diseases Treated—

Rickets.	Nervous Instability.
Glands—neck.	Bronchitis and Asthama.
Malnutrition, General	Alopecia.
Debility, Anæmia.	Difficult Dentition.
Skin—Urticaria.	Psoriasis.

Average Duration of Treatment—

Usually 3 months which may be repeated after a rest period of 4—6 weeks. The average duration of treatment is shewn in detail in the tabular statements included at the end of this report.

Total Number of Patients Treated: 106.

Statements are submitted giving records of these cases classified both according to age and according to condition treated.

Average Cost of Current per Hour: $\frac{1}{2}$ pence—

The lamp is worked off the lighting circuit, current for which is supplied by the Stretford and District Electricity Board.

Total Cost of Treatment—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of current (estimated)	0	18	0
Operators' Fees: 124 sessions at 7/6 ...	46	10	0

Average cost per patient (106 cases) ...	0	8	11
------------------------------------------	---	---	----

Records of Cases Treated, Classified According to Age.

Ages	Cases Treated	Average duration of treatment (weeks)
Under 1 year	1	4
1—2	6	5
2—3	3	6
3—4	10	6
4—5	13	7
5—6	19	7
6—7	17	7
7—8	11	7
8—9	9	8
9—10	3	9
10—11	7	8
11—12	3	8
12—13	2	5
13—14	2	6

—RECORD OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT, January, 1937, to December 31st, 1937.

Diagnosis	Total Cases Treated		No. of Treatments Given	Case Treated and Results			Average Duration of Treatment (weeks)
	Pre-School	School		Cured	Improved	Treatment continued	
Rickets	7		141	2	5		7
Glands, Neck		12	251	6	4	1	7
Malnutrition, General Debility, Anaemia ...	11	51	1340	13	41	8	7
Bronchitis and Asthma	4	17	415	6	6	9	6
Difficult Dentition	1		8		1		3
Alopecia		1	10		1		3
Psoriasis		1	18				6
Nervous Instability		1	20		1		7
TOTALS	106		2203	27	59	18	6

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances
of the Area

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water—

With the exception of two shallow wells serving farm cottages on the outskirts of the Borough, the whole of the water is obtained by constant supply from the Manchester Corporation. There are no dwelling houses supplied by stand pipe, each of the 16,926 houses in the Borough having an individual supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes.

The service is adequate in quantity and the quality of the water is under supervision by the Manchester Corporation.

Systematic chemical analysis and bacteriological examination of the water is carried out by the City Corporation and all reports on these analyses are submitted to the Medical Officer of Health of the City, who has given an assurance that there is close and continuous co-operation between his department and the Waterworks Department with the joint object of securing the safety of the water supply.

Drainage and Sewerage—

At the Stretford Sewage Works treatment is by broad irrigation. The installation of new detritus tanks and pumping plant was almost completed at the end of the year. Approximately one-half of the sewage of the area is disposed of at these works, the remainder being received by the Manchester Corporation sewer which runs through the Borough.

Following the revision of the boundary on the Urmston side of the Borough, a small area has been sewered in anticipation of the erection of new houses.

All new drains are subjected to the hydraulic test at the time of laying. The smoke test is applied to old drains whenever desirable.

The sewers are controlled by the Highways Department and are periodically flushed from an 800 gallon tank.

Rivers and Streams—

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee.

No complaints have been received but any such complaints would be investigated and reported upon to the appropriate authority. The possible sources of pollution are mainly effluent from various works in the industrial area of Trafford Park. No new works specially likely to cause pollution, such as artificial silk factories, cheese manufactories, etc., have been established. The district sanitary inspectors include the inspection of rivers and streams in their routine duties.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee and in every instance during the year the samples have been reported upon as satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation (end of 1937)—

No. of Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Closets attached to these Middens	...	...						1
„ „ Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
„ „ Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)—Single								12
							—Double	2
„ „ Fresh-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...			21,253
„ „ Moveable Ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	...			17,730
„ „ Waste-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...			5

The only pail closets remaining in the Borough are in localities (mainly in the Docks Area) in which sewerage is considered impracticable. The disposal of the contents of these pails, as described in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, cannot be regarded as ideal in an urban area of this size.

The Council's policy in contributing £5 towards the cost of conversion of a waste-water closet to a fresh-water type has been a factor in reducing the number of waste-water closets from 200 in 1925 to 5 in 1937. During 1937, one waste-water closet was converted to a fresh-water closet. One privy midden has been abolished in the demolition of a farm in the area acquired by alteration of boundary.

Public Cleansing—

The whole of the refuse is removed by modern refuse-collection vehicles. The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, having due regard to consideration of cost.

There is one privy midden in the Borough at an out-lying farm. This is emptied by the owner.

Domestic refuse has been disposed of exclusively by controlled tipping, trade refuse only having been destroyed by incineration. Further details on this subject are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is also the Superintendent of Public Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area—

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

Inspections by Sanitary Staff to dwellings, factories,
workshops, retail shops, etc., during the year 1937 5,282

No. of notices served during the year—

Statutory. Public Health Acts	8	
Stretford Urban District Council Act	57	
	—	65
Informal		270

Result of service of notices—

Statutory. Public Health Acts. Complied with	7
In hand ...	1
Stretford Urban District Council Act. Complied with	57
Informal. Complied with or in hand	255
Outstanding	15

Defects or nuisances discovered 4,324

Defects or nuisances abated 1,949

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 166 cases, making a total of 436 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

Shops—

The number of shops to be dealt with under the Shops Acts is 1,043.

During 1937, 353 shops were visited by the sanitary inspectors; 261 were found to be satisfactory.

Unsatisfactory conditions were found in the following instances—

Ventilation unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	14
Temperature unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	10
Sanitary accommodation unsatisfactory	...	...			39
Accommodation for meals unsatisfactory	...				28
Washing facilities unsatisfactory	...	...	...		26
Lighting unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	2

A large proportion of the shops within the Borough have living accommodation attached and as these are family businesses, very few, if any, will require any alterations to provide any of the amenities referred to in section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

A number of small businesses in lock-up premises are conducted solely by the proprietors without assistants, and the requirements relating to sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and accommodation for taking of meals, do not apply. In such cases, the proprietor may have to use the nearest public convenience, where there are usually no facilities for washing. Under these circumstances it is obvious that the lack of washing facilities leads to a very undesirable state of affairs. It is to be regretted that provisions of section 10 do not extend to this class of shop, particularly as in some of the cases noted food is handled or prepared on lock-up premises in which a reasonable standard of personal hygiene cannot be attained.

Where attention has been drawn to the sanitary provisions of the Shops Act, no difficulty has yet been experienced in getting serious defects remedied.

Another class of premises where conditions are unsatisfactory are the temporary erections used as cafés providing meals for transport workers and for men from nearby works. In some instances such premises have been ex-

tended by unauthorised erections which have enclosed within the premises gullies which were formerly outside the building. These businesses are mostly carried on by proprietors and their immediate families, and the only accommodation for the washing of hands may be at the sink where crockery is washed and some of the foodstuffs prepared.

Generally the shops have been found to be clean, the principal difficulty in this respect, so far as small shops are concerned, is due to over-stocking in the shop and inability to move the goods for satisfactory cleansing.

At few of the food shops is there seen any serious effort to prevent flies and dust gaining access to the food. The attention of shop-keepers and of stall-holders at the public market has on several occasions been drawn to the display of foodstuffs in such a position that they may come in contact with persons' clothing, or be contaminated by persons coughing or sneezing.

Smoke Abatement—

There are 116 factory and works chimneys in the area. During the year 67 smoke observations were taken.

The time concession allowed for emission of black smoke is two minutes in each half hour, and this limit was proved by observation to have been exceeded on seven occasions.

Three notices under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, were served. Legal proceedings were instituted in one case, the offending firm being fined £2. In another instance a warning letter was addressed by the Town Clerk on the instructions of the Council.

In several instances, following complaints or observations of smoky chimneys, interviews have been held with the management of the firms concerned. All firms are circu-

larised each year, giving information as to the classes for stokers and boilermen at the Manchester College of Technology.

The Council is represented by the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health on the National Smoke Abatement Society and on the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

The Council has agreed in principle to the formation of the proposed South East Lancashire Joint Smoke Abatement Board.

Valuable assistance has been rendered by the Ministry of Health Inspector under the Alkali Acts in connection with complaints of offensive effluvia and fumes from industrial processes which are outside the scope of the Corporation's powers and duties under the Public Health Acts.

Swimming Baths—

There are three public swimming baths in the Borough which are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants. The baths are frequently inspected by the Council's Medical Officers and reports are regularly submitted to the Baths and Wash-houses Committee. At the Old Trafford Baths very considerable alterations and improvements have been effected by the installation of an entirely new filtration and chlorination plant.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

Eradication of Bed Bugs—Particulars of action taken during 1937—

No. of houses found to be infested—

(a) Council houses ... 2; (b) other houses ... 25

No. of houses disinfested—

(a) Council houses ... 2; (b) other houses ... 25

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from Bed Bugs—

In cases of serious infestation, owners and occupiers are advised to make arrangements for fumigation with hydrogen cyanide. For slight infestation, the Department's officers fumigate by sulphur or spray with Zaldecide, three separate exposures to the gas being required; clothing and bedding is treated by steam.

Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses—

There is constant collaboration between the Public Health Department and the Housing Department. An inspection is made of every house the tenant of which has been allotted a Corporation house, and in every case of infestation appropriate measures are carried out before the removal is permitted. Fumigation with hydrogen cyanide is carried out in these cases when necessary at the Corporation's expense, the work being done by contractors.

No disinfestation by cyanide gas is carried out by the local authority. Contractors are employed in every instance for this class of work.

Personal supervision by Sanitary Inspectors and interviews with tenants are adopted to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

Schools—

The sanitary condition of public elementary schools is maintained in a satisfactory condition and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Sanitary Inspector who reports to the Education Committee. Defects found are promptly remedied.

No occasion has arisen during the year to necessitate the closure of any school or department. The methods adopted for preventing the spread of infectious disease amongst school children are dealt with in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer and consist mainly of visits by the medical and nursing staff to detect possible sources of infection, missed cases and "carriers," and the exclusion of individual children.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades—

There are 41 premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades, the supervision of which is among the duties of the sanitary inspectors (see page 128).

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no "common lodging houses" in the Borough, but 106 "houses let in lodgings" were registered at the end of the year. Housing inspections by the sanitary inspectors resulted in the preparation of four schedules of works required to remedy defects revealed and of additional works necessary to bring the premises up to bye-law standard. The schedule in each case was forwarded to the owner with the result that three were discontinued as houses let in lodgings and one was in abeyance at close of year. Verbal undertaking was given to close the house, but the tenants had been unable to find other suitable accommodation.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Home Office Form 572.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the Borough Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office).

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	227	8	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Work- shop Laundries)	112	12	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises) ...	91	1	—
TOTAL	430	21	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)	
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)		
*NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:					
Want of cleanliness ...	15	15	—	—	
Want of ventilation ...	8	8	—	—	
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	
Want of drainage of floors ...	5	4	—	—	
Other Nuisances ...	25	25	—	—	
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	10	—	—	
	unsuitable				
	or defective ...	13	11	—	—
	not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS:					
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—	
Other offences ...	4	4	—	—	
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).					
TOTAL ...	81	78	—	—	

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Sec. 108 of the Act.

SECTION D

Housing

HOUSING.

The following information is submitted in the form requested by the Ministry of Health.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	175
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	306
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	21
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	48
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	23
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	42

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	55
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 11

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... *Nil

*All demolished in early part of 1938.

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of separate tenements or *underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or *underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

*There are no underground rooms within the meaning of section 12 (2).

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding—

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	32
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein...	32
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein...	207½
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	19
(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	23
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	130

New houses erected during the year—

(a) Total	310
(i) By the Local Authority	22
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	288
Houses converted into flats by the Local Authority	—
No. of families so housed	—
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—	
(i) By the Local Authority	20
(ii) By other bodies or persons	—

Review of Overcrowding Survey—

The report on the survey which was taken in accordance with the provisions of the 1935 Act showed that in May, 1936, there were 84 cases of overcrowding, whilst 154 families were within half a unit and 782 families within one unit of being overcrowded.

The Corporation's proposals to abate overcrowding showed that 37 new houses would be necessary and that it was proposed to consider re-housing 23 of the larger families in existing vacant houses in the Borough.

At the end of the year 1936 it was not possible to show any appreciable improvement or to record any action taken, owing to lack of alternative accommodation.

It was anticipated that since the original survey was made, changes would have occurred owing to the movement of families and lodgers by advancing ages of children, by marriages and by deaths. In order to consider what action was desirable or measures available to remedy the conditions, arrangements were made for the re-survey of overcrowded families and the borderline cases.

The Re-Survey—

Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out the re-survey. More than 50% of the visits paid were unsuccessful for one reason or another, and many of the houses were visited three or four times before the desired information could be obtained. Nevertheless, in only one instance of an overcrowded family, and in 14 instances of borderline cases, was it impossible to ascertain the present position.

Of the 84 families found to be overcrowded at the time of the original survey, only 36 were still overcrowded on re-survey. Two houses were found to be empty and the

occupiers could not be traced. The house owned by the East Lancashire Territorial Association was not visited and in the one instance referred to above, no information could be obtained.

19 new cases of overcrowding were found.

At the end of the year there were 32 cases of overcrowding to be dealt with.

Of these, 12 were in Corporation houses.

Commencement was made in July, 1937, on the erection of additional houses on the Lostock Estate. Of the first instalment of 206 houses, 37 were allocated for re-housing overcrowded families.

98 additional houses were reserved to re-house families from premises scheduled for demolition under the Housing Act. The first houses were available for this purpose in December when families were re-housed from the Bennett's Buildings Clearance Area.

Lists of empty houses which might be found suitable for re-housing the larger overcrowded families were prepared in July, 1936, and in June, 1937, but no material progress has been made towards re-housing these families.

Nine houses have been de-crowded as a result of action taken by the Department under the byelaws relating to houses let in lodgings.

Action taken to abate overcrowding—

Overcrowded houses, original survey	84
New cases discovered by re-survey	19
	— 103

Abated by—

Removal of tenant or sub-tenant	38
Re-housing by Corporation Estates Department	15
Marriage and removal of members of family	10
Use of additional rooms in house	2
Other means (by death, etc.)	4
	— 69
No information obtainable	1
East Lancashire Territorial Association house ...	1
No. of houses still to be dealt with	32

Of these, 12 are Corporation houses, 8 being original cases and 4 being new cases of overcrowding. The families are too large to re-house on the Lostock Estate (where only two and three bedroomed houses are being built). Re-housing in 8 of these is dependent on rearrangement of tenancies and in the other cases larger houses will have to be acquired.

Borderline Cases—

The re-survey disclosed 116 families within half a unit of being overcrowded; and 123 families within one unit. These will require further inspection and all houses will require to be watched for overcrowding due to altered circumstances.

Seven of the borderline cases are in houses scheduled for demolition in the Corporation's Five Year Housing Programme, but no house included in that Programme was actually overcrowded during the year.

Available Remedies—

Amongst both the overcrowded families and the borderline cases there is a fair proportion of “floating” population. It would appear that the present estimate of 37 houses required to remedy existing overcrowding, of families up to $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons, will prove substantially correct as a final number for this purpose. It is very important, however, that some steps should be taken to meet the needs of larger families. The possibility of some arrangement with owners of larger unoccupied houses in the Borough, or in suitable instances the purchase of such houses should be explored. Two houses of suitable size have been acquired and families re-housed therein during the year 1937.

As pointed out in the Report on the Housing Survey, overcrowding is made an offence on the part of the occupier who causes it, and of the landlord who permits it, subject to certain safeguards, as from 1st January, 1937. It is, however, impossible for the Council to deal with existing cases of overcrowding until alternative accommodation can be offered. In the 19 newly discovered cases and in all future cases no action can be taken by service of Notices unless there is sufficient accommodation available in the Borough for families of the working classes.

SECTION E

Inspection and
Supervision of
Food

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply—

There are 4 farms within the Borough producing a total quantity of approximately 200 gallons of milk per day. It is estimated that a further 2,300 gallons per day is sold in the Borough by retailers who receive supplies by rail or road.

Systematic visits are essential to maintain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness of dairy premises and proper care in the handling of utensils and bottles, particularly in washing of bottles, cans and churns. There is still need for much improvement, particularly in the appreciation of the necessity for sterilisation by steam.

Registration of Retail Purveyors—

Applications for Registration Received		Applica- tions Granted	No. of Notices to Shew Cause	Applica- tions granted after Notice to Shew Cause	Total Applica- tions Granted	Re- moved from Register	On Register at Dec. 31, 1937
Dairymen, i.e., Retail Purveyors of Milk with dairy premises	3	2	1	1	3	3	90
Retail Purveyors of Bottled Milk only	32	31	1	1	32	20	125
Retail Purveyors from premises outside District...	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
	35	33	2	2	35	*23	299

* Businesses transferred

Bacteriological Examinations of milk samples—

The following is a summary of the samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examination during 1937—

	Examined for Bacterial Count only.	Examined for Tubercle Bacilli. only.	Examined for Bacterial Count and Tubercle Bacilli
Milk Produced within the Borough	4	1	28
„ „ outside „ „	4	—	78
Total Samples examined	8	1	106

RESULTS.
BACTERIAL COUNT.

BACTERIA PER 1 C.CM.	Produced in the Borough	Produced outside the Borough	TOTAL
Less than 1,000 Bacteria ...	—	2	2
1,000 to 5,000 „ ...	1	17	18
5,000 to 10,000 „ ...	3	17	20
10,000 to 20,000 „ ...	1	15	16
20,000 to 50,000 „ ...	7	15	22
50,000 to 100,000 „ ...	5	9	14
100,000 to 200,000 „ ...	6	3	9
200,000 to 500,000 „ ...	2	2	4
500,000 and over	7	2	9
TOTALS	32	82	114

ESTIMATION OF B. COLI.

	BACILLUS COLI PRESENT IN			BACILLUS COLI ABSENT IN		
	1 cc.	$\frac{1}{10}$ cc.	$\frac{1}{100}$ cc.	1 cc.	$\frac{1}{10}$ cc.	$\frac{1}{100}$ cc.
28 Samples of Milk produced within the Borough	2	9	14	3	—	—
81 Samples of milk produced outside the Borough... ..	19	19	18	25	—	—

Results of 24 samples of designated milk included in the 114 samples shown on page 83.

GRADE TUBERCULIN TESTED ACCREDITED PASTEURISED.

Bacterial Count per 1 c.c.	BACILLUS COLI				BACILLUS COLI				BACILLUS COLI			
	Absent	Present in			Absent	Present in			Absent	Present in		
		1 c.c.	$\frac{1}{10}$ c.c.	$\frac{1}{100}$ c.c.		1 c.c.	$\frac{1}{10}$ c.c.	$\frac{1}{100}$ c.c.		1 c.c.	$\frac{1}{10}$ c.c.	$\frac{1}{100}$ c.c.
Less than 1,000 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 5,000 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
5,000 to 10,000 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
10,000 to 20,000 ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	—
20,000 to 50,000 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
50,000 to 100,000 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	—	1	—	—	4	4	1	—	6	3	3	2

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

Samples from Farms outside the Borough.			Samples from Farms within the Borough.			TOTAL
No. of Samples taken	Positive	Negative	No. of Samples taken	Positive	Negative	
78	8	70	29	—	29	107

The subsequent action taken resulted in the discovery of 5 animals affected with tuberculosis at 5 farms outside the Borough. These were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order by the Cheshire County Council.

In three instances examination of the affected herds by the veterinary inspector failed to reveal the animals responsible for the infected samples. The difficulties in tracing the source of infection, and the weakness of the legislation to prevent the consumption of tuberculous milk during the time occupied by the investigation, has been previously commented upon.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, authorises three special designations of milk, viz.: "Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited," and "Pasteurised." A review of the Order was made in the Report for 1936.

Producers' licences for these three grades of milk are granted by County and County Borough Councils, and Retailers licences by Councils of County Boroughs, Boroughs, Urban Districts and Rural Districts.

Supplementary licenses may be granted for the retail sale in the Borough of a designated milk by the holder of a licence in another area.

Licences Granted during 1937.

GRADE.	Retailed from Premises within the Borough.		Retailed from Premises outside the Borough.	TOTAL
	Bottling			
Tuberculin Tested ...	2	1	8	11
Accredited	2	5	4	11
Pasteurised... ..	—	5	5	10
TOTALS	4	11	17	32

Meat and other foods.

There is one licensed private slaughter-house within the Borough which has been regularly inspected. All carcasses of animals slaughtered in the Borough are examined by the Corporation's meat inspector.

The public slaughter-houses and cattle market at Mode Wheel are owned by the Manchester Corporation. The duties of meat inspection have been carried out with an entire absence of friction between the staff of the department and the City Market Authorities. The standard of inspection adopted is that laid down in Memo 62 Foods issued by the Minister of Health in 1922.

Diseased or unsound meat, condemned or surrendered, is destroyed by incineration. Systematic inspection is made of all stalls, shops, stores, vehicles and places where food is prepared. Preparation of food is not infrequently carried out under very unsatisfactory conditions and the existing

powers of a local authority are inadequate to deal with such premises. Informal action has been taken whenever possible but a greater measure of control is desirable for the protection of foodstuffs from contamination. Further reference to the work of meat inspection is contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Chemical Examination of food is undertaken at the Laboratory of the County Analyst at Preston.

Bacteriological Examinations are conducted at the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Manchester. In any case of suspected food poisoning the laboratory facilities provided by the Ministry of Health would be utilised.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3125	23	8	16225	30
Number inspected	3125	23	8	16225	438
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS—					
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	13	2	94	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	331	5	—	199	7
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	10·6%	78·2%	25%	1·8%	1·6%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY—					
Whole carcasses con- demned	2	3	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	285	3	—	—	13
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis	9%	26%	—	—	3%

Ante-mortem examination of animals in the Borough can only be performed by inspectors of the Lancashire County Council as the local authority under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act.

Adulteration—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

The following return relating to 128 samples taken by the County Police in this Borough during 1937 has been supplied by the local Police Superintendent—

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1937.

Nature of Sample.	No. Purchased.	Result of Anaylsis.
Milk	72	Genuine
Epsom Salts	2	
Seidlitz Powders	1	
Pepper	4	
Butter	2	
Lard	2	
Olive Oil	3	
Glycerine	2	
Castor Oil	1	
Canned Fruit	1	
Cocoa	4	
Nutmeg	1	
Oatmeal	1	
Dripping	1	
Rice	1	
Nestles Milk	2	
Self Raising Flour	2	
Boracic Ointment	1	
Glauber Salts	1	
Cough Cure	1	
Mixed Pickles	1	
Marmalade	1	
Custard Powders	1	
Sugar	1	
Golden Syrup	1	
Jam	4	
Zinc Ointment	2	
Tapioca	1	
Fruit Salad	1	
Cornflour	1	
Barley	1	
Flowers of Sulphur	1	
Vinegar	2	
Dried Fruit	1	
Sago	1	
Gravy Browning	1	
Salmon Paste... ..	2	
TOTAL	128	

SECTION F

Prevalence of, and Control
over, Infectious and other
Diseases.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The table on page 98 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the last ten years, with the exception of scarlet fever which shews a decline since the peak years of 1934 and 1929.

The clinical type of **scarlet fever** continues to be mild, the one death in 1937 being the only instance of the septic type.

A considerable proportion of the cases of **diphtheria** have been of the severe type, aggravated in many instances by delay in receiving antitoxin, due mainly to failure to call in medical assistance in the early stages of the disease. In the vast majority of cases antitoxic serum is promptly administered by the medical practitioners, though there are still unfortunate instances in which this treatment is withheld until after bacteriological examination of swabs.

Antitoxin is available to all medical practitioners at the Public Health Offices and at all three Police Stations in the Borough. 656,000 units were distributed in 1937, as compared with 1,084,000 units in 1936.

Anti-streptococcic sera for puerperal fever and scarlet fever is also supplied if required.

In every case of diphtheria a careful search is made to discover the source of infection, particularly amongst school children. Whilst convalescent and healthy carriers are not infrequently discovered, in the majority of cases the source of infection cannot be traced and the only satisfactory hope for prevention lies in the immunisation of children before they reach school age.

Immunisation against Diphtheria—

For several years the Council as the local Public Health Authority has made available facilities for immunisation against diphtheria. As a matter of convenience the work is carried out at the school clinics and child welfare centres or occasionally in the schools, with the approval of the Education Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. All expenditure on materials, etc., is met by the Health Committee.

Each child normally receives three injections at weekly intervals. In the case of pre-school children, parents are encouraged to bring them for a further single dose in succeeding years until the child commences to attend school.

The number immunised during the year was—

At Old Trafford Clinic	153
Stretford Clinic	39
Trafford Park Clinic	15
Seymour Park School	199
Child Welfare Centres	6
By private practitioners, with material supplied by the Public Health Department	31
	<hr/>
TOTAL	443
	<hr/>

Only one case of **enteric fever** was notified and the diagnosis was mainly supported by bacteriological reports from a private laboratory, which were not confirmed at the Public Health Laboratory of the University. The clinical signs were very equivocal and after a protracted illness the patient recovered. From the preventive aspect the case was treated as enteric, careful precautions were maintained and immediate contacts received prophylactic treatment.

The number of notifications of **acute primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia** cannot be considered to indicate the true incidence of pneumonia. In comparing the number of notifications with the registered deaths, it should be remembered that the Registrar General's classification groups together the deaths from all forms of pneumonia.

There was only one case of **cerebro-spinal fever** notified and the patient recovered after treatment in hospital. One other case was known to have occurred, the notification from Park Hospital, where the diagnosis was established being sent to the Medical Officer of Health of Urmston, in accordance with the Registrar General's instruction.

The two deaths recorded from this disease were "transferred" by the Registrar General. One was a Stretford child aged 7 months, who died in the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, and the other would appear to be that of a child aged 3 months, whose death in Park Hospital was recorded as due to (a) meningitis, (b) meningo-meningocele.

Encephalitis lethargica. Only one new case was notified and the patient died in the Ladywell Sanatorium. Of the four deaths recorded, three were transferred deaths, one referred to above occurring in Ladywell Sanatorium; one occurring in Park Hospital, not notified in Stretford; one at St. Joseph's Home, Manchester, notified in Stretford in 1926. One patient died at home in Old Trafford, the case not being notified before death.

One case of **dysentery** due to Flexner's bacillus was notified, after confirmation by bacteriological examination.

In the last quarter of the year following a report from the Medical Superintendent of Park Hospital that a child from Trafford Park sent to the hospital had been found to be suffering from dysentery (Flexner), and a report from a medical practitioner that he had several cases of gastro-enteritis mainly amongst children, a letter was sent to all doctors in the area, asking for information about similar cases. As a result, 14 replies were received, 7 stating that no such cases had been attended and 7 relating to 25 patients of all ages recently under treatment with symptoms of gastro-enteritis. 22 further cases were revealed by the reports of health visitors and school nurses. The distribution of these cases was scattered and no factor common to all could be traced. Careful enquiries were made about milk supply and milk from two sources was bacteriologically examined with negative results. Examination of stools from two adults and one child failed to reveal any organisms of the dysentery group. Fæces from another adult were reported upon as "typical 'dysenteric stool' containing mucus, pus and blood cells, and epithelial cells, but no organisms of the typhoid-dysentery groups were isolated." The bloods of four adults were tested against organisms of the typhoid, abortus and salmonella groups, with completely negative results. Further isolated cases were investigated in the early part of 1938.

It will be appreciated that a considerable amount of labour was involved in investigating these cases. Although no serious source of infection was revealed, the possibility was disconcerting and demanded careful attention. The illness in most cases was acute but of short duration, and many had quite recovered by the time the information was received.

Seven cases of **puerperal pyrexia** were notified (see page 38). Two cases of **puerperal fever** were notified and removed to Ladywell Sanatorium. Four cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified and treated with completely satisfactory results.

Hospital Treatment—

The Medical Officer of Health is entirely responsible for securing that the hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious disease, whether notifiable or not notifiable, is utilised to the best advantage.

No occasion has arisen to necessitate any selection of cases for removal to hospital, and all requests for removal have been promptly and satisfactorily met. Cases of non-notifiable disease were removed to Ladywell Sanatorium, viz.—

Boy aged 15 months, whooping cough, died 6 days after admission.

Boy aged 4 years, sent to hospital as “measles,” died 14 days after admission, hospital diagnosis “septic scarlet fever.”

Girl aged 7 years, sent to hospital as “cancrum oris,” hospital diagnosis “stomatitis,” recovered.

Girl aged 6, whooping cough, recovered.

Girl aged 5, retropharyngeal abscess, recovered.

The question of hospital treatment of uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever has frequently been reviewed. It cannot be claimed that as a preventive measure removal to hospital is often necessary or effective, but careful consideration of the facts of every case has indicated the desirability of hospital treatment for domestic reasons. Taking the broader view of child welfare it is certain that children from poorer homes should be given the best available facilities of nursing and medical treatment, to prevent the deterioration which may sometimes insidiously follow any attack of infectious disease.

Hospital Accommodation—

(a) Infectious Disease other than smallpox.

The scheme submitted to the Minister of Health by the Lancashire County Council in May, 1937, in pursuance of section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, for the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases within the County, provides that as regards infectious diseases other than smallpox Stretford shall be grouped with the Borough of Eccles and the Urban Districts of Farnworth, Irlam and Urmston, as Area XXV of the County Scheme. The minimum number of beds to be provided for this Area is 110, to be provided by the Councils of the County Districts comprised in the Area in such manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council. The Stretford Corporation is responsible for the reservation of 40 beds out of the total of 110.

Pending approval of the scheme arrangements were well in hand at the end of the year for the necessary Agreement with the Salford Corporation for the treatment of patients at the Ladywell Sanatorium.

The Minister's approval to the scheme was received by the County Council in February, 1938, and the Agreement was completed in May, 1938. Clause 13 of the Agreement states that—

The County Council hereby declare that they are satisfied with the manner in which the accommodation for the said Area XXV has been provided by the Councils under this Agreement.

(b) Smallpox.

For the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the treatment of smallpox, the scheme includes Stretford in Area X along with 19 other Boroughs and Urban Districts, 34 beds to be provided for the Area X by the

Bury and District Joint Hospital Board. A previous Agreement with this Joint Board terminated in September, 1937, and since the approval of the County Scheme negotiations have been commenced with a view to a fresh Agreement. The Scheme provides that "in default of agreement between the Joint Hospital Board and any such Council the accommodation specified for Area X shall be provided by the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board and such Council in such manner as shall be approved by the County Council."

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFIED DISEASE	WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES NOTIFIED										NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD								
	WARDS										WARDS								
	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park A	Park B	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park A	Park B	Total
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	5	1	11	14	20	11	10	3	5	2	—	9	12	17	9	9	3	3	64
Erysipelas	5	—	2	2	4	2	5	5	3	1	—	1	7	1	1	4	3	—	11
Scarlet fever	19	6	18	14	8	8	9	5	20	7	1	5	7	2	6	4	2	—	45
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Puerperal fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
neonatorum	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuber- { Pulmonary	12	5	8	6	10	9	12	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
culosis { Other forms	4	3	2	1	2	2	9	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	10	2	3	8	13	4	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	57	17	47	46	61	38	56	19	47	11	1	16	19	22	17	17	8	14	125

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1928-37.

	1937	-36	-35	-34	-33	-32	-31	-30	-29	-28	Average
Scarlet fever	107	163	158	188	137	146	149	203	245	229	172.5
Diphtheria ...	80	72	88	118	59	153	142	93	31	31	86.7
Enteric fever	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	0.7
Pneumonia	55	42	66	63	71	83	67	76	103	100	72.6
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	0.6
Encephalitis lethargica	1	1	1	4	—	—	1	1	3	4	1.6
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.3
Erysipelas ...	28	22	33	31	22	14	18	28	31	16	24.3
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2

DEATHS

	1937	-36	-35	-34	-33	-32	-31	-30	-29	-28	Average
Measles	—	1	6	1	—	2	2	3	1	—	1.6
Whooping cough	3	4	3	1	—	4	—	2	11	2	2.0
Scarlet fever	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	0.7
Diphtheria ...	5	6	4	5	6	10	6	3	1	2	4.8
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Encephalitis lethargica	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	6	4	1.9
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	0.4
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
NOTIFIED EACH MONTH DURING 1937.

Month	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia-Neonatorum	Cerebro Spinal-Fever	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery	Enteric Fever	Total
January ...	12	2	10	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	1	39
February	7	3	6	1	1	1	—	15	1	—	—	35
March ...	5	6	10	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	28
April ...	10	1	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	21
May ...	3	—	6	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	13
June ...	1	4	7	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	18
July ...	5	2	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20
August ...	3	3	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
September	16	2	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	28
October ...	6	2	13	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	27
November	6	3	14	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	25
December	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	19
TOTAL ...	80	28	107	7	2	4	1	55	1	1	1	287

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL-POX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

INCIDENCE OF ERYSIPELAS, SCARLET FEVER, AND PUERPERAL FEVER.

NOTIFICATIONS, 1910-1937.
(Corrected after Hospital diagnosis).

Year	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Fever
1910	11	226	2
1911	24	146	2
1912	14	107	4
1913	13	99	1
1914	24	333	—
1915	20	164	2
1916	11	89	2
1917	15	20	2
1918	20	37	1
1919	12	80	2
1920	16	241	3
1921	17	352	2
1922	17	266	7
1923	14	230	—
1924	19	120	2
1925	18	192	1
1926	26	135	1
1927	18	149	4
1928	16	229	3
1929	31	245	—
1930	28	203	2
1931	18	149	3
1932	14	146	3
1933	22	137	1
1934	31	188	1
1935	33	158	4
1936	22	163	4
1937	28	107	2

Notifications were cancelled or amended in accordance with the hospital diagnosis in 18 cases, viz.—

In 10 cases notified as Diphtheria, diagnosis was amended to—

Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	1
Peri-tonsillar abscess	...	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	3
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	1
Vincent's angina	...	...	...	1
Empyema	...	...	...	1

In 4 cases notified as Scarlet Fever, diagnosis was amended to—

Scarlet fever and diphtheria	1
Tonsillitis	... .. 2
Pneumonia	... .. 1

In 2 cases notified as Erysipelas, diagnosis was amended to—

Cellulitis	...	...	...	1
Sinusitis	...	...	...	1

In 1 case notified as Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, diagnosis was amended to—

Concussion

In 1 case notified as Puerperal Fever, diagnosis was amended to—

Septic Abortion

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS
OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

MONTH.	DIPHTHERIA		TYPHOID FEVER		HUMAN TUBER CULOSIS	
					SPUTUM	
	TOTAL	+	TOTAL	+	TOTAL	+
January	41	9	—	—	6	—
February	32	6	—	—	7	1
March	28	3	—	—	5	1
April	39	10	—	—	6	2
May	16	5	—	—	4	—
June	15	3	—	—	1	1
July	16	3	—	—	2	1
August	17	0	—	—	2	—
September	60	17	1	—	7	2
October	48	8	—	—	1	—
November	43	6	—	—	7	1
December	36	5	5	—	2	—
Total	391	75	6	—	50	9

Special Examinations.

Fæces for Typhoid and Dysentery	5
Milk for Typhoid and Dystentery	2
Diphtheria Virulence	8
Water-Chemical	1
Water-Bacteriological	1

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles, German measles, chicken pox and whooping cough are not notifiable within the district, but useful information of cases of these diseases is received through school teachers, parents, school attendance officers and health visitors. This information is systematically followed up and attention is given to the cases needing assistance in home nursing. Medical practitioners bring to notice the cases requiring hospital treatment and there has been no single case of difficulty in complying with such requests.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formalin spray, formalin vapour or sulphur candles. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at the Steam Disinfection Station at Empress Street Depot. Other articles are disinfected by formalin or sulphur. Full details of the work of this section of the Department are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The total cost to the Council for the notification, removal, maintenance and treatment of *all* cases of infectious disease, and the examination of bacteriological specimens, during the year was £3,026 compared with £3,264 in 1936 and £4,138 in 1935.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Notification Fees	38	8	6			
Ambulance Fees	151	4	0			
Bacteriological Examinations ...	128	14	6			
Antitoxins	39	14	0			
Immunising material	44	13	7			
Retaining Fees (Smallpox) ...	200	0	0			
Hospital Maintenance	2874	11	6			
				3477	6	1

Less Income.

Grant from Lancashire County Council	...	...	...	...	438	0	0
Maintenance Fees recovered from Royal Residential Schools for the Deaf (for out-district cases)	...	...			11	15	9
Ambulance Fees recovered from Royal Residential Schools for the Deaf	...	...	...		1	1	0
						450	16 9
						Net Cost...	£3026 9 4

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS (Circular 1621).

This Circular, which was addressed in August, 1937, to County Councils and Local Sanitary Authorities, calls attention to the powers conferred by Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, replaced as from 1st October, 1937, by Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to make arrangements for assisting in the prevention of blindness, and in particular for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease of, or injury to, the eyes.

A model scheme is appended to the Circular, prepared by the Standing Committee on the Prevention of Blindness and the Union of Counties Association for the Blind. This scheme provides for—

1. Ascertainment by a system of voluntary notification by medical practitioners or otherwise, of persons threatened with blindness.
2. Systematic visiting of such persons to ensure expert treatment and supervision.
3. Treatment of such persons either as in-patients or out-patients at hospitals, clinics, etc.
4. Financial assistance or other means to enable suitable cases to take advantage of facilities for treatment.

5. Contributions by patients towards cost of treatment.
6. Dissemination of information regarding prevention of blindness.

The Circular outlines the aspects of the problem to which continuous attention is required by the Authorities responsible for Maternity and Child Welfare, Education, Public Health, Venereal Diseases, Prevention of Accidents. It is therefore useful to recapitulate the services already provided in the Borough to meet the needs of cases in which eyesight is or may be endangered.

1.—General—

Following the enactment of the Public Health Act, 1925, an amount was included in the Estimates of Expenditure, to provide for treatment of any patient not covered by the Maternity and Child Welfare or the School Medical Services.

As no expenditure was actually incurred, the item was deleted in 1931, when special care had to be exercised in the preparation of Estimates, but the medical officer was empowered to deal with any such case which might arise.

2.—Maternity and Child Welfare—

Since the establishment of the Consultant services, under the Public Health (Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever) Regulations, 1926, facilities have been available for ophthalmic specialist examination and treatment of expectant and lying-in mothers. A careful watch for signs of failing vision is maintained in every case of albuminuria or of high blood pressure, and whilst the occasions requiring specialist examination have fortunately been few, the importance of the matter is constantly borne in mind.

3.—Ophthalmia Neonatorum—

Very careful attention is given to the prevention and treatment of any inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of new-born infants. The rules of the Central Midwives' Board are rigidly enforced. Prophylactic eye drops are supplied to each midwife and all midwives are constantly reminded of the need for scrupulous care in the cleansing of every baby's eyes at birth.

A Consultant is available in every case of discharging eyes and medical practitioners are encouraged to utilise this service. Facilities have also been arranged for the hospital treatment of suitable cases, and both mother and child may be admitted to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital. No attempt is made to recover from the parents any part of the fee for medical assistance sought by a midwife in accordance with Rules of the Central Midwives' Board on account of discharging eyes, and no charge is made to the parent in respect of either in-patient or out-patient hospital treatment of the baby's eyes.

4.—Children under School Age—

A Toddlers' Clinic has been commenced at one Centre and two others will be arranged as soon as the new Centres are erected. *All* the facilities of the school medical service, including specialist examination and treatment by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, are available for the pre-school child. Hospital treatment, either as out-patient or as in-patient, is provided whenever recommended by the ophthalmologist.

5.—Children of School Age—

These are fully provided for by the school medical service. Myopes are given special attention and every case of serious or progressive defect of vision is carefully reviewed at the time the child leaves school. Information is supplied to the Juvenile Employment Officer about any prospective school leaver who is considered to be unsuitable for occupation involving work requiring acute vision or likely to cause eye-strain.

Children certified as blind within the meaning of the Education Act are also reviewed at the age of 14 years in order to decide if they are, or are likely to become, blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, a matter of considerable importance in regard to later training.

6.—Infectious Diseases—

The possibility of serious eye trouble resulting from infectious diseases, especially measles, is constantly borne in mind. The services of the Consultant and hospital treatment are available whenever required.

7.—Venereal Disease—

The Authority for the treatment of venereal diseases is the Lancashire County Council, but in every case in which infection is discovered at ante-natal examination or at confinement, an effort is made to see that treatment is obtained. There are several reasons why satisfactory treatment is difficult to ensure, and further collaboration is required to provide the necessary facilities in such a way as to encourage patients and doctors to co-operate.

8.—Publication of Information.

A considerable amount of time is occupied with the dissemination, through various channels, of information on health matters. The suggestion made in the Circular that local authorities should apply their powers under the Public Health Act to this subject, whilst commendable as likely to lead to a decrease in the number of cases of blindness and to a reduction of unremunerative expenditure, prompts the comment that with the present available staff any extension of propaganda is impracticable. The County Medical Officer of Health has from time to time given very useful assistance in providing the services of the County Organising Lecturer, films and lantern slides, and the response cannot be regarded as encouraging. The routine duties of a public health department have so extended in recent years that it is not reasonable to expect the staff, without augmentation, to devote more time to publicity, and as far as this

Borough is concerned there is ample evidence that, generally speaking, the services are very fully utilised.

9.—Prevention of Accidents—

Reference is made in the Circular to accidents involving injury to the eyes, as for example in road making, hedge cutting, etc. Accidents of this kind would appear to be the only possible cause of blindness mentioned in the Circular which is not already provided for by the Council or other existing services. Industrial accidents appear to be well covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the activities of Factory Surgeons. There would be no difficulty in providing for the treatment of injuries of the eye due to accidents not already covered by legal enactments. The County Council have, as a result of the Circular, instituted a system of notification of cases of threatened blindness, and co-operation with the County Medical Officer of Health will enable the Corporation to bring under expert treatment all such accidental cases of serious injury to the eyes. The attention of highway authorities should be drawn to the danger of re-surfacing of roads with granite chippings without adequate tarring and rolling in. Chippings of large size are often left to be scattered by vehicular traffic and the danger to passers by of being hit by these is only too frequently observed and is not sufficiently appreciated. The fact that no injury to eyesight has yet been reported from this source does not justify confidence in complete immunity, and an authority charged with the duty of prevention of blindness cannot safely acquiesce in continuing such a risk.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

Fifteen persons have been examined at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health for evidence of blindness. Of these, 12 have been certified as blind and 3 as not blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons' Act, 1920.

CANCER.

The death rate from cancer is given by the Registrar General as 1.79 per 1,000 population of the Borough. The Cancer death rate for England and Wales in 1936 was 1.625

107 deaths were recorded from cancer and these are shown by age distribution and site of the disease on page

The total deaths from cancer (107) represent 14.6% of the total deaths (729) from all causes.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths.

	At ages (years)					
	25-45		45-65		65 and over	
Total deaths from cancer ...	10	...	45	...	52	
Total deaths from all causes	72	...	250	...	324	
Percentage of cancer deaths to						
total deaths	...	...	...	13.7	...	18
				...	16	

DEATHS FROM CANCER 1937 : SITE OF DISEASE AND AGE AT DEATH

CANCER (Site)	At all Ages	At Ages (Years)			
		25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
Lungs	3			3	
Lungs and Breast ...	3	1	2		
Lungs and Liver ...	1			1	
Larynx	5			2	3
Oesophagus	4			1	3
Liver	6			3	3
Bile Duct	1			1	
Liver and Rectum ...	1			1	
Stomach	13		2	5	6
Liver and Stomach ...	1				1
Pancreas	1			1	
Rectum	10			4	6
Stomach and Omentum	3			2	1
Colon	13	1		3	9
Abdominal	2		1		1
Sigmoid Flexure ...	1				1
Breast	12		1	7	4
Breast and Uterus ...	1				1
Breast and Colon ...	1			1	
Uterus : cervix ...	8			7	1
Uterus	1				1
Ovary	1			1	
Bladder	3				3
Prostate	1				1
Tonsil	1				1
Neck Glands	1				1
Face	2				2
Eye : orbit and spine	1		1		
Mouth	1			1	
Brain	1				1
Femur	1	1			
Tongue	2			1	1
Chest Wall	1				1
Totals	107	3	7	45	52

TUBERCULOSIS.

Seventy-three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 28 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were 42 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and three deaths from other forms of the disease.

A review of all the cases of tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1937, was made early in 1938 and as a result of the helpful co-operation of the County Tuberculosis Officer the revision was completed at the end of the first Quarter. The figures submitted below relate to the Register on March 31st, 1938.

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary.		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
112	74	186	43	43	86	155	117	272

TUBERCULOSIS New Cases and Mortality During 1937.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0-			1					
1-				1				
5-			2	1				
10-	1	1		3				
15-		6	3	4		2	1	
20-	5	5	3			5		
25-	10	8		6	2	3		1
35-	10	7		3	4	5		1
45-	10	4			8	2		1
55-	3	2			4	1		
65 and upw'ds		1	1		2	2		1
Totals ...	39	34	10	18	20	20	1	4
	73		28		40		5	

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Quarter ending	PULMONARY.					NON-PULMONARY.																	Grand Total-Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary				
	Lungs	Lungs and Larynx	Laryngitis	Miliary (Generalised)	Total	Alim-entary			Glands			Genito-Urin'y			Joints and Bones						Total						
						Enteritis (primary)	Peritonitis (Abd. Tuberculosis)	Mesenteric	Axillary	Cervical			Kidney	Ribs and Sternum	Spine	Hand and Wrist	Hip and Pelvis	Knee	Foot and Ankle								
																				Tnk.		Arm		Leg			
March 31st	19	1	—	—	20	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	27	
June 30th	22	—	—	—	22	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	27	
Sept. 30th	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	27	
Dec. 31st	11	1	—	—	12	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	8	20	
Total	71	2	—	—	73	3	—	1	—	8	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	1	3	1	1	4	28	101

Non-notified Tuberculosis—

There were only two instances of death from tuberculosis which had not previously been notified. One was an adult male whose death was certified to be due to (a) tuberculous peritonitis, (b) laparotomy; and the other was a child who died in a Manchester hospital from tuberculous meningitis.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis to total tuberculosis deaths in the Borough is consistently low. Several requests have been made by notifying practitioners that no official should be sent to visit the patient's home, and it is felt that such requests should be respected. The Medical Officer of Health endeavours to keep in touch with the notifying practitioner to ensure that satisfactory provision is available for treatment and that suitable precautions against spread of infection are maintained. The mutual co-operation which exists between the private practitioners, the County Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Officer of Health is the most important factor in overcoming any desire to withhold notification.

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Several cases of infective tuberculosis in unsatisfactory home conditions have been investigated, but on the evidence adduced no action could be taken. It was felt that a conciliatory attitude was more likely to achieve the best result by improving the conditions at home rather than any attempt to coerce the patient unwillingly to go to hospital.

Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector

Annual Report
OF THE
Chief Sanitary Inspector
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the work of the Sanitary and Cleansing Staffs for the year, 1937.

The Sanitary Staff has been actively engaged in work under the Housing Acts in addition to the general work of food inspection, investigation and abatement of nuisances, inspection of workshops, shops, food premises, etc.

The district has been re-surveyed during the year with respect to overcrowding and by the close of the year the number of families living in overcrowded conditions had been reduced to 33. By the completion during the coming year of the new Housing Estate at Lostock, it is anticipated the whole of these will have been re-housed with the possible exception of a few of the large families for whom sufficiently large houses are not available.

By the end of the year practically the whole of the houses scheduled for demolition had been re-inspected in detail and steps were in progress to deal with the same. As a result of other inspections the number so scheduled is being extended.

Details of Housing Inspections are shown in tabulated form in the Medical Officer's report.

During the year the Council's policy of securing by negotiation the general improvement, where appropriate, of areas consisting of working class dwellings has been consistently and patiently pursued.

The reluctance of property owners to submit voluntarily to schemes of this character has proved a real obstacle to rapid progress. Despite the many difficulties encountered however, agreement has been reached for the improvement of three groups of property in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Council.

The drains and sanitary fittings at the several schools in the borough are inspected by the Sanitary Staff and reported upon quarterly to the Education Committee. They are generally well maintained and minor defects noted receive early attention.

It was indicated in the previous year's report that the first of the Stretford Ees fields acquired in 1922 for the tipping of household refuse, would be fully used. Tipping on this land ceased at the end of June and the Cleansing Staff commenced to use the second field handed over by the Highways Committee. It is anticipated this field will meet the needs of the Department for approximately two years.

There were at the close of the year 17,868 refuse receptacles in the borough, of these 123 are pail closets situate in parts of the district where sewers are not available for the installation of the water carriage system. The

sewering of the Lostock area will allow of a few of these pails to be abolished. The whole of the domestic refuse is disposed of by "Controlled Tipping" at Stretford Ees with the exception of the contents of the pail closets which is disposed of to a farmer and dealt with on the land.

In the previous report it was recorded the number of applications received and the weight of refuse removed from premises where such refuse had been left by outgoing tenants. During the past year 130 similar applications were dealt with and over 20 tons of refuse removed. This refuse consists principally of old oilcloth, discarded furniture and paper. Practically all these necessitate a special journey owing to the bulky nature of the refuse.

One unit of the refuse destructor has continued to be used for the destruction of trade refuse. One man is engaged on this work.

Since the year 1904 the Department has used a section of the Stretford Urban District Council Act of that year to secure the cleansing of choked drains and the reconstruction of defective drains. The section of the Act under which this was carried out has now been repealed by the Public Health Act 1936, which came into operation on the first day of October, 1937.

During the past year the drains of 64 houses were cleansed under the Council's private Act and the drains of 25 houses reconstructed.

Details of the principal branches of the work are contained in the following pages under the various headings, whilst work carried out by the Staff under the direction of the Watch Committee is embodied in a separate report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

S. MASSEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE ABATEMENT OF
NUISANCES UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE DEPARTMENT.

The number of dwelling-houses visited and dealt with during the course of the year was 744 and the total number of all premises 5,282.

The following statement shows the work carried out under the supervision of the Department :—

Nature of Nuisance dealt with.

Drainage—

Yard Drains cleansed	49
Cellar Drains cleansed	137
Interceptors cleansed	18
Interceptors provided	7
Intercepting Chambers provided	2
New Gullies provided	19
Ventilating Shafts erected	3
Soil Pipes and Ventilating Shafts erected	4
Miscellaneous	51

Sanitary Conveniences—

Water Closets and Drains cleansed	9
Obsolete W.C. Basins removed	6
Waste Water Closets abolished	2
New Water Closet Basins fixed	14
New W.C. Cisterns provided or Cisterns repaired ...	23
W.C. Compartments repaired	29
Miscellaneous	55

Cowsheds and Dairies—

Number dealt with, 7.

Miscellaneous Nuisances abated	5
---------------------------------------	---

Nature of Nuisance dealt with—continued.

Bakehouses—

Number dealt with, 5 ; Informal Notices, 9

Bakehouses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bakehouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces—

Number dealt with, 50 ; Informal Notices, 12 ; Statutory Notices, 2.

Premises' cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Premises limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sanitary Conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
W.C.'s screened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
W.C. Compartments lighted and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

Offensive Trades—

Number dealt with, 9 ; Informal Notices,—

Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Premises Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises provided with extra ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Stables—

Number dealt with, 12 ; Informal Notices, 1

Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Manure Pits repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Nature of Nuisances dealt with—continued.

Drainage—

In the reconstruction of the drains and sanitary fittings referred to in the foregoing statement the following number of tests have been made :—

	Tests applied	Defects found
Drains	68	21
Sanitary fittings	24	12

The testing of all drains in connection with new property is carried out by the Staff of the Department. To the drains and sanitary fittings of such property the following tests have been made :—

	Tests applied	Defects found
Drains	620	116
Sanitary fittings	305	103

All drains and soil-pipes are tested by water, and ventilating shafts by smoke.

COMPLAINTS.

304 complaints were received during the year. These referred to 320 nuisances, details of which are given below.

Nature of Complaint							Number received
Choked cellar drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ passage drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ slop-stone waste pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ water-closet	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ yard drain...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective water-closet basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ dust bin	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ house roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ kitchen sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ yard surface	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ wall	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ path	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ gutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dampness of house	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Accumulation of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dirty house	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
General insanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
House infested with vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Nuisance from keeping animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulation of manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rats infesting dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Emission of smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Requests for Inspector to call (nature of complaint not stated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
							320

INSPECTIONS.

The following statement shows the number of visits and inspections to various classes of premises made by your sanitary staff.

Visits and Inspections.	Number.
Inspections of drains of old property	318
Other inspections of old property	1033
To work in progress... ..	3392
„ test drains and sanitary fittings of new property ...	973
„ premises <i>re</i> Infectious diseases	303
„ „ „ Tuberculous cases	99
„ „ „ „ „ revisits	581
„ „ „ „ „ respecting disinfection	240
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	383
„ Bakehouses	62
„ Slaughter-houses	627
„ Manure steads	103
„ Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	235
„ Outworkers' premises	71
„ Shops <i>re</i> Shops Acts	609
„ „ <i>re</i> Meat Regulations	194
„ Food Inspection	852
„ Offensive Trades	124
Miscellaneous visits	1680
Housing Act, 1935	681
	12660

NOTICES SERVED.

To secure the abatement of nuisances, the following notices were served during the year :—

Preliminary notices 436

Statutory notices—

Public Health Acts 7

Stretford U.D.C. Act, 1904 57

Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926 1

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following legal proceedings were instituted during the year :—

1. Public Health Act, 1875, Section 91. Works chimney sending forth black smoke so as to be a nuisance. (Byelaws—minimum period exceeded.) Fined 40/-.
2. Public Health Act, 1875. (Byelaws relating to tents, vans, sheds, etc.) Infringement of Byelaws. Owner of land having failed to provide sanitary accommodation. Fined 10/-.
3. Milk and Daries Acts. Bottling milk in the street. Fined 40/-.
4. Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847. Chimney Firing. Fined 5/-.
5. Public Health Act, 1936. Exchanging rags for toys to a boy of 6 years. (Public Health Act, 1936, Section 154.) Fined 10/-.

HOUSING.

The majority of the houses included in the Corporation's five-year programme had been inspected by the close of the year, one additional Clearance Area had been declared and active steps were in progress with respect to eleven other areas.

Arrangements were also in progress for the demolition of the Bennetts Buildings and Tryford Place areas.

As previously indicated progress was being made with the Clifford Ward Improvement Area.

The number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects during the year was 175, whilst 55 houses have been made fit as a result of informal action.

A statistical summary of houses dealt with and inspections made has been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and the figures are contained in his report.

134 certificates have been issued in respect of 870 houses showing the number of persons who will be permitted to occupy the houses named.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.—

There have been three groups of caravans dealt with during the year.

One group of caravans in the Cornbrook Ward has been fairly well maintained. Sanitary accommodation is provided and Manchester Corporation water is laid on and easily accessible to all van dwellers. The number of caravans has varied from five to ten, they are occupied by people visiting fairgrounds. The caravans have been frequently inspected.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the owner of land situate in the Longford Ward for failing to provide sanitary accommodation for the occupiers of a number of caravan dwellers whom she had permitted on the land. A fine of ten shillings was imposed and the Justices ordered the vacation of the site.

Five caravans and four tents were removed from land adjacent to the White City in anticipation of action by the Department, there being no sanitary accommodation available for the dwellers.

Rag Flock—

Two samples of rag flock were taken from works in the district. Both were found to conform with the standard laid down by the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.

Enquiries were made at all premises in the borough likely to use filling material in the manufacture of bedding, upholstery and cushions but there is only the one firm referred to above using rag flock. Samples have been regularly taken from these works for several years. There is no power to sample and analyse other filling materials. Such power is very desirable.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919—

A National Rat Week campaign was again organized during the first week in November. Each year the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries circularise local authorities responsible for the enforcement of this Act asking for their co-operation in a national effort during that week to destroy rats and mice. Such a campaign is organised each year at that time for that is the period when there is considerable movement amongst these rodents as they seek warmer quarters for the winter.

A regular watch is kept on the Department's refuse tip and on any evidence of the presence of rats the matter is immediately dealt with.

Gassing machines are loaned out where it is considered this method of destruction is suitable.

Eleven complaints were received during the year from householders that rats had been seen or were suspected of being about their premises. Advice, and assistance where practicable, were given by the Sanitary Staff. It has on many occasions to be pointed out to the occupiers of premises that the existence of rats is mainly dependant on

the food they are able to obtain, and that they are not likely to remain in places where food is not easily obtainable. It has, on occasions, to be pointed out that the obligation to keep one's land or premises free from vermin rests with the occupiers. It is not the duty of the local authority.

Mortuary—

The mortuary at "Throstle Nest" is the responsibility of the Corporation but its use is determined by the County Police.

The building has been re-decorated during the year, a new water heater and electric radiators have been installed.

It was used on thirty occasions for the reception of bodies. Of these

- 20 had died from natural causes.
- 2 were fatal street accidents.
- 2 were other fatal accidents in the home.
- 4 were drowning cases.
- 2 were suicides.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 26 factory and 12 workshop bakehouses in the district. To these 62 visits have been made. Structurally, they are good, and are generally maintained in satisfactory condition. One informal notice was served during the year respecting the cleansing of the premises.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are only two premises in the district where slaughtering of animals is carried on, one being a private slaughterhouse which is only used occasionally for the killing of pigs, the meat of which is not for public sale but for use in a works canteen.

The other premises are owned by the Manchester Corporation and are situate adjoining the Mode Wheel Cattle Market. There are five slaughterhouses and one set apart for emergency slaughter and for the killing of any animal which may be suspected of suffering from any contagious disease. Only two of the five slaughterhouses are in regular use.

Both the private and the public slaughterhouses are subject to an annual licence.

The premises are maintained in clean and satisfactory condition.

The system of meat inspection recommended by the Ministry of Health in Memo 62 Foods is strictly carried out.

Six hundred and twenty-seven visits have been made to the slaughterhouses by the Inspectors, the major portion being to the Manchester Corporation slaughterhouse at Mode Wheel, where slaughtering is regularly carried out.

The following carcasses, etc., were inspected by the meat inspector :—

Bullocks	...	...	...	...	1875
Heifers	...	...	...	...	1247
Cows	...	...	...	...	23
Bulls	...	...	...	...	3
Calves	...	...	...	...	8
Sheep	...	...	...	...	16225
Pigs	...	...	...	...	438

In addition to the above, the following were inspected at the Co-operative Society's Food Factory which adjoins the Manchester Corporation slaughterhouses and which at Christmas time is used as a receiving and distributing depot.

Fowls	...	...	...	...	4801
Turkeys	...	...	...	...	3260
Ducks and Geese	...	...	...	...	660
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	2882
Pork loins, legs, etc.	...	...	...	...	4533

Diseased and unsound meat has been seized or surrendered as shown in the following tables.

CARCASES AND PARTS CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

	Whole Carcases	Part Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Livers	Stom- achs	Intes- tines	Omenta	Kidneys	Spleens	Skirts	Hearts
Bullocks ...	1	9	38	104	32	4	61	2	4	4	90	82
Heifers ...	1	7	43	65	23	3	23	2	2	3	63	58
Cows ...	3	2	3	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2
Bulls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs ...	—	3	8	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	5	21	92	174	60	9	90	6	8	9	156	143

Weight of meat destroyed for Tuberculosis ...	...	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
" " " " " "	...	6	13	0	13
" " " " " "	...	10	9	1	13
Total Weight ...	...	17	2	1	26

Table showing Part
Carcases and Organs
surrendered or seized

Tuberculosis

ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED—ALL CONDITIONS.

	Tuberculosis	Abscesses	Actinomycosis	Pimply Gut	Johnes Disease	Fatty Degeneration	Cysts	Inflammation	Infarction	Whole Livers Cirrhosis, etc.	Part Liver Cirrhosis	Pleurisy	Decomposition	Necrosis	Carcinoma and Sarcoma	Contamination	Sarcocysts	Atrophy	Pentasteme	Strongyles	Livers Abscesses	Pneumonia		
Bullocks	156	6	11	6	1	—	7	6	—	318	538	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	30	—		
Heifers	113	1	9	—	—	2	5	2	1			2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Cows ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Bulls ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Sheep ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	7	1	1	84	2	—	—		
Pigs ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Calves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Rabbits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Fowls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	277	8	20	6	3	2	21	11	1	318	538	7	5	1	2	8	1	1	84	2	30	2		

Reference has been made in previous years to the quantity of meat condemned on account of tuberculosis. The following tabulation shows the proportion (expressed as a percentage of the number of carcasses inspected) in which some signs of tuberculosis were found. *In giving a similar tabulation in previous years it has been pointed out that with regard to cows and bulls the number inspected is comparatively small and that most of these are slaughtered for emergency reasons, whilst with regard to pigs most of the carcasses examined at the Mode Wheel premises had been slaughtered and inspected in other districts prior to consignment.

		1937	1936	1935
Bullocks	...	8.9%	11.1%	9.4%
Heifers	...	9.1%	11.3%	7.4%
*Cows	...	21.7%	34.6%	47.7%
*Bulls	...	66.0%	—	22.5%
Pigs	...	3.0%	4.8%	2.0%

The total weight of meat and offal condemned in the borough for tuberculosis was 6 tons 13 cwts. and 13 lbs. compared with 10½ tons during the preceding year.

The number of bovine livers affected with liver fluke had increased from 9.3% to 23.6%.

The stunning of sheep before slaughter is required.

During the year under review it has again been necessary to draw the attention of other authorities to the condition of carcasses and offal coming into the borough after inspection at the place of slaughter. In nine such instances have carcasses or offals been found to be diseased.

No formal seizure of meat has been made during the year; the circumstances being such in all cases that the meat has been voluntarily surrendered.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES.

One hundred and ninety-four visits were made to butchers' and other meat shops to inspect the meat and to observe compliance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations.

Generally satisfactory conditions are maintained but on one or two occasions it has been necessary to draw attention to unsatisfactory conditions. One instance was reported of dirty premises, dirty utensils and exposing meat to contamination. Legal proceedings were pending at the close of the year. (Fines of £5 were imposed in respect of each of three summonses.)

Difficulty was experienced in respect of a man who was using domestic premises (scullery and bathroom) for the purpose of preparing meat and sausages intended for sale in a public market. Meat was received at this man's home, where it was cut up and prepared either as joints, or as sausages and black puddings; meat pies were prepared here and then baked outside the borough. The practice was finally discontinued as a result of informal action, but the case clearly demonstrated the need for amendment and strengthening of the existing law in relation to premises where food is prepared.

Eight hundred and fifty-two visits were made to other premises where foodstuffs are prepared, stored or exposed for sale, e.g., fishmongers, greengrocers, ice cream manufacturers, fish and chip potato caterers, restaurants and market stalls.

To prevent nuisances arising from the storage of fish offal and greengrocers' refuse, such is received at the Sanitary Depot without charge to the tradesmen.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.

In the administration of these Acts and Orders 383 visits have been made to registered premises.

Details of 115 samples of milk taken by the Sanitary Staff for bacterial count and for examination for tubercle bacilli are contained in the Medical Officer's report.

The dairies are generally maintained in satisfactory condition; a few are still without means to sterilize bottles and other utensils. Conditions at some of the smaller general shops where milk is sold remain unsatisfactory, due principally to the overcrowding of stock and consequent inability of the shopkeeper to clean the premises.

There are now only four farms within the borough where milk is produced, two having been demolished during the year and portions of the land used for building purposes. There are 10 registered shippens at the remaining farms and in these 68 cows were housed at the close of the year. The farms are regularly visited by the Sanitary Staff.

The Lancashire County Council is the Authority responsible for the administration of the Food (Adulteration) Act 1928.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following premises are on the register of "Offensive Trades."

Fat melting	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut scraping	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish frying	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

The gut scraping business was being discontinued at the end of the year and in future only the sorting, measuring and re-packing in brine will be carried on. The guts will be scraped outside the borough.

Permission to establish "Offensive Trades" within the borough is granted for one year only and subject thereafter to annual renewal on application.

The premises have been periodically visited by the Sanitary Staff and generally have been found to be kept in satisfactory condition and the businesses conducted in conformity with the byelaws.

Again, during the past year, a business of rag and bone dealer was established without the consent of the Town Council first being obtained. This (like the one in the previous year was discontinued on attention being drawn to the offence.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Two hundred and thirty-five inspections have been made to factories and workshops. Conditions generally, especially in the larger and more permanent businesses and premises were again found very satisfactory.

Three notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories respecting defects and insanitary conditions existing at factories and workshops within the borough, which conditions were remediable by action to be taken by the local authority.

The notices were as follows, viz., sanitary accommodation inadequate, 2; absence of means of escape in case of fire, 1.

As a result of action taken by the Department these defects were remedied.

OUTWORKERS PREMISES.

There is now only one firm in the district employing outworkers. Lists of these outworkers have been received in accordance with the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act, and particulars sent to those neighbouring authorities within whose district the outworkers reside or carry on their employment.

Four lists of outworkers, resident in this district, but engaged by firms without the district, have been received from other authorities.

Seventy-one visits have been made to outworkers' premises by the lady sanitary inspector. The premises generally were found satisfactory. No cases of infectious disease occurred at any of the houses.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Sixty-seven time-recorded smoke observations were taken during the year.

Byelaws, fixing the time concession for the emission of black smoke at two minutes in the half-hour, are in operation in the borough; this limit was exceeded on six occasions. One instance of a works chimney emitting dense smoke of a colour other than black was reported to the Committee.

Communications were addressed to three offending firms by the Town Clerk.

One notice was served under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, whilst legal proceedings were instituted in one instance, a fine of £2 was imposed. This firm has since carried out fairly extensive alterations to their boiler plant; it is hoped this will remedy a nuisance respecting which frequent complaints have been made.

In respect of one offence occurring during the year notice was not served until early in 1938.

Another firm put down plant costing £4,000 to abate a nuisance from charred wood and smoke emitted from one of the works chimneys.

Active steps were also being taken at the close of the year with respect to the abatement of a nuisance from the emission of grit from a works chimney and plant.

Letters were again sent to all firms in the borough having boiler plant, advising them of courses of instruction in "Boiler House Practice" held during the winter session at

the Manchester Municipal College of Technology; these courses are arranged to meet the requirements of boiler firemen and engineers.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Four hundred and two visits were made in respect of the occurrence of cases of infectious disease and of tuberculosis.

Three hundred and ninety rooms of houses were fumigated. 124 separate lots of bedding were removed to the Sanitary Depot for disinfection by steam. 28 lots of bedding were destroyed at the request of or with the consent of the owners.

DISINFESTATION.

Eighty-two rooms, in 27 houses, were treated for vermin, principally bugs.

In bad cases of bug infestation, owners or occupiers of premises are referred to firms who specialise in disinfection by HCN.

It is now a routine practice that inspection shall be made of the premises occupied by applicants for Corporation houses before such are granted.

SHOPS.

A questionnaire was addressed to the 1043 shops on the Department's register on the instructions of the Health Committee. On the tabulation of the replies the Staff were then enabled to commence visiting those shops where the most unsatisfactory conditions or inadequate provision existed; visits were also necessary to a number of shops where the shopkeepers had failed to reply to the questionnaire.

Three hundred and fifty-three visits were made during the year. The results of these visits and details of replies to the questionnaire were summarised for early report to the Committee.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

At the close of the year there were in the district 17,868 refuse receptacles, viz., 17,730 galvanised iron dust bins, 14 dry ashplaces, 123 pail closets and 1 privy.

All refuse receptacles are emptied weekly; in addition the pail closets on the docks and wharves are emptied twice weekly.

In connection with refuse removal, the following vehicles are in the service of the Department:—

Two S. & D. rear-loading vehicles of 10 cubic yards capacity; three S. & D. Freighters, Newcastle type, each 7 cubic yards capacity; two Morris 30-cwt. vehicles with canvas covers.

One motor vehicle is used for the carting of soil and cinders for covering the tip.

The total weight of domestic refuse collected during the year was 13,416 tons 4 cwts. The estimated population being 59,690 the average weight of refuse produced per person is equal to 4.49 cwts. per annum. The average daily (365 days) amount of refuse collected is 36.8 tons, or 12.3 cwts. per 1,000 population. The average daily amount of refuse per 1,000 population was 12.75 cwts. in 1936 and 12.23 cwts. in 1935.

There are 16,676 houses in the district. The average weight of refuse collected per house per year is 16 cwts.

13,416 tons 4 cwts. 0 qrs. of refuse have been tipped at the Stretford Ees tip.

466 tons 5 cwts. of trade refuse were delivered at the Sanitary Depot by tradesmen, and dealt with in the Incinerator.

65 loads, or 46 tons 7 cwts. of refuse, the contents of pail closets, have been tipped at Bradshaw's Farm for use on the land.

188 loads of tradesmen's refuse were received at the Stretford Ees tip and disposed of at charges fixed by the Committee.

The income from the collection and disposal of trade refuse was £181.

The following table shows the total cost of collection and disposal of refuse, the effect of the same on the rates, and the receipts from this branch of the Department :—

EXPENDITURE.				1936	1937
				£	£
Cost of Collection of Refuse	...	...	...	6,585	6,289
„ Disposal	...	...	...	3,416	3,635
„ Disposal by tipping		...	...	1,611	1,986
(Included in above)					
„ Mortar Manufacture and Cartage				42	—
„ Baling Scrap	...	...	...	17	—
„ Asphalt and Clinker Plant		...	...	210	160
(loan charges)					

INCOME.

	1936	1937
	£	£
Trade Refuse	130	181
Sale of Clinker	10	—
„ Scrap Metal	55	28
„ Mortar	36	—
Depot, Weighbridge Fees...	61	66
Tip Rent	41	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£333	£316

Gross Expenditure of Collection and Disposal	10,001	9,924
Gross Income	333	316
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cost of Collection and Disposal ...	9668	9608

Net Cost per Ton (excluding Loan Charges)	s.	d.
	12 11	12/7½
Net Cost per Ton	14/2	13/10
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	162	160
Net Cost per 1,000 Houses or Premises...	591	576
Net Cost equivalent to rate in £ ...	4.65d.	4.59d.
No. of Houses	16,363	16,676
Population	59,500	59,690

	Tons	Tons
Tonnage (Domestic Refuse)	13,851	13,416
Output of Refuse per 1,000 Population (Tons)	233	224
Product of 1d. Rate	2,077	2,092

BOROUGH OF STRETTFORD.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING COSTS OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL FOR 1937.

	Gross expenditure including Loan Charges	Cost per ton	Total Income	Net expenditure including Loan Charges	Cost per ton	Gross expenditure excluding Loan Charges	Cost per ton	Total Income	Net expenditure excluding Loan Charges	Cost per ton
Refuse Collection ...	£ 6,289	9/1	£ 48	£ 6,241	9/-	£ 6,289	9/1	£ 48	£ 6, 41	9/-
Refuse Disposal ...	3,635	5/3	268	3,367	4/10	2,784	4/-	268	2,516	3/7
Refuse Collection and Disposal ...	9,924	14/4	316	9,608	13/10	9,073	13/1	316	8,757	12/7
Refuse Disposal by Incineration ...	1,649	—	203	1,446	---	898	--	203	695	--
Refuse Disposal by Controlled Tipping ...	1,986	2/10	66	1,920	2/9	1,886	2/8	66	1820	2/7

N.B.—The total amount of house and trade refuse collected during the year was 13,882 tons 9 cwts.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

784 calls for services were received, and 907 persons were removed, as a result of accident or illness, to the under-mentioned institutions or addresses, in the motor ambulances maintained by the Council.

The ambulance was not required on 31 occasions when a call was answered.

During the year, in accordance with the terms of agreements, ambulance service was rendered on 26 occasions in the Urmston district, and on 67 occasions in Flixton and Davyhulme.

The total cost of the Ambulance Service was approximately £536, of which £193 was recovered. The net cost to the Council was therefore approximately £343. Mileage registered, 6,649.6.

Patient removed to	Acci- dent Cases	Other Cases	Total
Manchester Royal Infirmary...	86	61	147
Salford Royal Hospital ...	60	15	75
Stretford Memorial Hospital...	—	106	106
Park Hospital	189	33	222
Green Lane Institution ...	—	2	2
St. Mary's Hospital	—	16	16
Ancoats Hospital	7	16	23
Nell Lane Hospital	4	2	6
Urmston Cottage Hospital ...	—	4	4
Manchester Royal Eye Hospital	2	2	4
Stockport Royal Infirmary ...	—	1	1
Hope Hospital... ..	1	—	1
Ladywell Sanatorium	—	1	1
Christie's Hospital	—	3	3
Biddulph Grange Hospital ...	—	1	1
Private Nursing Homes ...	—	18	18
Manchester Northern Hospital	—	2	2
Pendlebury Children's Hospital	—	3	3
Home (after Accidents, Hospital Treatment, etc.)	10	124	134
School Children (Home after Operation)	—	127	127
Mortuary	4	—	4
Rochdale Infirmary	—	1	1
Altrincham General Hospital...	1	1	2
Eccles and Patricroft Hospital	2	—	2
Henshaw's Institute for the Blind	—	1	1
Doctor's Surgery	1	—	1
Totals	367	540	907

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WATCH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my report on the work carried out during the year 1937 by members of the Public Health Staff in relation to matters coming under your control.

Cinema Houses—

The Cinema houses have been periodically visited and inspected with respect to the sanitary accommodation. Attention has been drawn to defects found and these have at once been remedied.

Difficulty is at times experienced by the management of the various cinemas in maintaining the conveniences in a clean condition during the performances and in avoiding abuse by visiting public.

Petroleum and Carbide Stores—

Six new applications for licences were submitted during the year and were granted. In all, 136 licences to store petroleum spirit, 10 to store carbide of calcium, and 15 to store petroleum and carbide of calcium were granted. Licence fees amounting to £134 10s. 0d. were received.

All new stores are constructed in accordance with Regulations adopted by your Committee and all are inspected prior to a licence being issued. Visits are made from time to time to ascertain if the premises or stores are in the same condition as when originally licensed, and to observe if the conditions of the licences are being observed.

Hackney Carriages—

A tabulated statement is appended showing the number of licences granted during the year to ply for hire within the district. In addition to the £42 14s. 0d. received for the licences, £15 10s. 0d. was received from the Ministry of

Transport in respect of the loss of licence fees due to the operation of the Roads Act, 1930. These licences are principally in respect of taxi-cabs plying for hire from the Cricket Ground, Manchester United Football Ground and White City Stands.

Licences to Deal in Game—

Three licences to deal in game were issued during the year.

Explosives Act, 1875—

Sixty-three persons were registered during the year for the sale of fireworks under the above Act. A fee of 1s. is payable in each instance.

Marine Store Dealers—

There are 8 marine store dealers on the register kept by the Department in pursuance of Section 86 of the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907. Two being added during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Byelaws as to providing means of escape in case of fire in factories and workshops where less than forty persons are employed are in operation in the Borough.

No notices under these byelaws have been served during the year.

Shops—

There are 1,043 premises on the Register of Shops. 1,784 visits have been made to these premises during the year in connection with the administration of the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1936 and the Orders made thereunder.

The Orders made under the Shops Act, 1912, and in operation are—

Boot and Shoe Trades : Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1916; Closing Order, 1927.

Butchers : Half Holiday and Closing Order, 1920.
Chemists : Weekly Half Holiday Exemption Order, 1913.
Grocers : Half Holiday Order, 1913.
Hairdressers : Half Holiday Order, 1913 and 1914.
Stationers and Fancy Dealers : Weekly Half Holiday
Exemption Order, 1913.

By an Order (under the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928) adopted in 1929, the "late" day has been altered from Saturday to Friday.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were authorised by the Committee in the following cases :—

1. Shops Act, 1912, and Closing Orders made thereunder. Serving uncooked butcher's meat after 8 p.m. on Friday evening. Fined 40/-.
2. Shops Act, 1912, and Closing Orders made thereunder. Serving butchers' meat after 8 p.m. on a Friday evening. Fined 20/-.
3. Shops Act, 1912, and Closing Orders made thereunder. Serving butchers' meat after 8 p.m. on a Friday evening. Fined 20/-.
4. Shops Act, 1912. Closing Orders made thereunder. He did on 5th November, 1937, after 8 p.m. serve customers with beef and lamb. Customers had entered after 8 p.m. Fined 20/-.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

S. MASSEY,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector, and
Inspector under the Petrol-
eum Act.*

HACKNEY COACH AND OTHER LICENCES.

The following licences have been issued :—

Class of Licence	1937		
	Number issued	Rate	Amount Received
		s d.	£ s. d.
Hackney Coach	7	—	—
Hackney Coach Driver ...	7	1 0	0 7 0
Tramcar	10	1 0	0 10 0
Tramcar Drivers	12	1 0	0 12 0
Tramcar Conductors ...	12	1 0	0 12 0
Tramcar, Drivers' and Conductors' "All-in" Licence...	1	—	37 2 0
SPECIAL—			
Cricket Ground (Vehicle)...	72	—	—
„ „ (Driver) ...	70	1 0	3 10 0
			42 13 0
OTHER LICENCES ISSUED—			
Petroleum	136	Scale	100 10 0
Carbide of Calcium ...	10	do.	17 15 0
Petrol and Carbide combined	15	do.	16 5 0
Slaughterhouse	3	—	—
Game	3	2 6	0 7 6
			134 17 6